DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 285 665 PS 016 702

AUTHOR	O'Connell, Martin; Bachu, Amara
TITLE	Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Winter 1984-85. Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Household Economic Studies.
INSTITUTION	Bureau of the Census (DOC), Suitland, Md. Population Div.
PUB DATE	May 87
NOTE	49p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325 (Stock No. 703-088-00008-2, $2.75).
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Collected Works - Serials (022)
JOURNAL CIT	Current Population Reports; Series P-70 n9 May 1987
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Children; Costs; *Day Care; Day Care Centers; Early Childhood Education; *Employed Parents; Family Day Care; Mothers; National Surveys; Questionnaires; School Age Day Care; *Statistical Data; Tables (Data)

ABSTRACT

Statistics are presented in chart and graph form on an estimated 26.5 million children under the age of 15 whose mothers were employed either part-time or full-time during the winter of 1984-85. How these children were cared for while their mothers worked, the complexity of these arrangements, the accompanying daily disruptions in the mother's work schedule, and the financial costs attributable to child care services are some of the topics examined. Appendices include an overview of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) conducted, definitions, an explanation of the source and reliability of the estimates, a discussion of the quality of data collected, and a facsimile of the survey questionnaire. (Author/PCB)

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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS
Household Economic Studies
Series P-70, No. 9

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WHO'S MINDING THE KIDS?

Child Care Arrangements: Winter 1984-85

Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by **Martin O'Connell**, Chief, and **Amara Bachu** of the Fertility Statistics Branch, Population Division. **Mary Hawkins** provided statistical assistance and **Patricia Pyle** provided secretarial assistance. Overall direction was provided by **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Division Chief, Population Division. **Campbell J. Gibson**, Demographic Advisor, and **Arlene F. Saluter**, Marriage and Family Statistics Branch, reviewed the contents of the report.

Overall survey design and data operations were coordinated by **Chester Bowie**, Chief, and **Donald P. Fischer** of the Income Surveys Branch, Demographic Surveys Division.

Data processing activites were directed by **Donna Riccini**, Chief, and **Doris Anderson** and **Zelda Silverstein** of the Income Surveys Programming Branch, Demographic Surveys Division. Sampling review was conducted by **Rajendra Singh**, Chief, and **Philip Gbur** and **Rita Petroni** of the Survey of Income and Program Participation Branch, Statistical Methods Division.

Publications planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing procurement were performed by the staff of Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief; **Gerald A. Mann** and **Everett L. Dove**, Branch Chiefs. Publication coordination and editing were performed by **Paula Coupe**.

Current Population Reports

Household Economic Studies

Series P-70, No. 9
Issued May 1987

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Child Care Arrangements: Winter 1984-85

Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation

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SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 9, *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Winter 1984-85,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1987.

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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Who's Minding the Kids?

Child Care Arrangements: Winter 1984-85

INTRODUCTION

The child care statistics shown in this report cover an estimated 26.5 million children under the age of 15 whose mothers were employed in the labor force during the winter of 1984-85; 16.8 million of these children had mothers who were working full time. How these children were cared for while their mothers were at work, the complexity of these arrangements and the accompanying daily disruptions in the mother's work schedule, and the financial costs attributable to child care services are some of the topics presented in this report. This information was collected in a supplement to the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and refers to the period December 1984 through March 1985.[1] It is anticipated that subsequent supplements to this survey will be collected on a periodic basis in an effort to establish an ongoing data base of child care statistics that currently is lacking at the national level.[2]

Previous child care surveys conducted by the Census Bureau were limited to preschool-age children or to only the youngest child of working women in the household, while other surveys focused on child care arrangements used by school-age children after school hours, regardless of the employment status of the children's parents.[3] Data on child care arrangements from SIPP include information for the three youngest children under age 15 of working women[4] and refer to the usual weekly child care arrangements for their children. Thus, the data in this report present a more comprehensive view of child care services utilized by American families than presented in prior Census Bureau reports. Data from previous Current Population Surveys on child care will also be presented in this report in order to present an historical perspective on recent changes that have occurred in the way working women care for their children while at work.

The term "child care arrangements" used in this report describes how the children of working women are cared for during the time their mothers are at work. Child care arrangements include not only informal arrangements where neighbors, relatives, or family members look after the women's children either in the child's home or their own homes but also organized child care facilities such as day or group care centers or nursery schools or preschools. Also included are responses which indicate if women are able to take care of their own children while at work (either while working at home or outside their home) and if the children are left to care for themselves. Since school-age children are included in the survey, child care, in its broadest sense, also includes the time children are enrolled in kindergarten or grade school during the time their mothers are at work.

Some women may use more than one type of child care arrangement in the course of a typical work week; therefore, two categories of arrangements are shown in this report: primary and secondary. The primary child care arrangement refers to what the child was usually doing or the way the child was usually cared for during most of the hours the child's mother was working. The secondary child care arrangement refers to which arrangement was used second most frequently while the child's mother was working. For example, if a school-age child was in school most of the time his or her mother worked and then was left to care for himself or herself after school, the primary child care arrangement for this child would be "enrolled in grade school" and the secondary child care arrangement would be "child cares for self."

No distinction was made in the survey as to the licensing status of the child care facilities or private homes where the children were cared for, nor of the specific educational content of any nursery or preschool. The respondent was left to determine how to categorize the child care arrangement she used for her children.

Wherever possible, comparisons are made between child care data from SIPP and from other sources in order to identify developing trends and to substantiate observed patterns in a newly emerging field of statistical indicators.

The principal findings of the survey are summarized below:

- Of the 8.2 million preschool age children (0 to 4 years old) of working women, 1.9 million (23 percent) were attending day care centers or preschools most of the time their mothers were at work. The remainder were primarily in supervised care in their own home (31 percent) or in

[1]The reference period for the SIPP child care module was for the month that preceded the interview month. The actual interviews were conducted in January 1985 through April 1985. As a result, the data presented in this report are an average of the usual child care arrangements used by women from December 1984 through March 1985. This period will be referred to as "winter 1984-85."

[2]An absence of a national data base on child care statistics has been previously noted by many researchers and governmental committees. See Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, U.S. House of Representatives, "Families and Child Care: Improving the Options." U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C., September 1984, p. vii.

[3]See Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 129, *Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers: June 1982;* and Series P-23, No. 149, *After School Care of School Age Children: December 1984* for a discussion of these Census Bureau child care studies.

[4]Population estimates from SIPP indicate that there were 29.3 million children under 15 years old with working mothers. Information in this report is shown only for the three youngest children, representing about 90 percent of the children in this age group. Because of the relatively small sample size of this study, data are not generally shown by race and Hispanic origin.

someone else's home (37 percent) or cared for by the mother herself while at work (8 percent).

- About 75 percent of the 18.3 million grade school age children (5 to 14 years old) were in school most of the hours their mothers were at work.
- The percentage of preschoolers cared for primarily by their fathers while their mothers worked was 19 percent for children of married women, compared with only 2 percent for the children of unmarried women (women widowed, divorced, separated, married with spouse absent, or never married). Unmarried women depended more on their children's grandparents for care in the child's home (16 percent) than did their married counterparts (3 percent).
- The use of day/group care centers or nursery/preschools among employed women 18 to 44 years old for their youngest child under 5 years increased from 16 percent in 1982 to 25 percent in 1984-85.
- Full-time working mothers with preschool-age children relied more heavily on child care arrangements outside the child's home than did mothers working part time. They also relied more heavily on organized child care facilities.
- Almost 7 million children under 15 years old of working mothers reported using a secondary child care arrangement; 32 percent of children 5 to 14 years old used a secondary arrangement. compared with only 13 percent of children under 5 years old.
- Of the 7.7 million women who depended on relatives, nonrelatives, or organized child care facilities for either primary or secondary child care arrangements, 5.9 percent reported losing time from work in the last month as a result of a failure in their arrangement.
- One million children of employed mothers during winter 1984-85 cared for themselves after school while their mothers were working.
- The median weekly child care expenditure for the 5.3 million women who reported paying for child care services during winter 1984-85 was $38. Estimated annual child care expenditures made by working women for their children are about $11 billion.[5]

POPULATION COVERAGE

The child care data presented in this report attempt to profile the arrangements typically used by women during their working hours. Data were obtained for the three youngest children under 15 years old (including any adopted or step-children in their care) in the household. This represents approximately 90 percent of all children under 15 years old of working women in this age group. All of these 26.5 million children were assigned a specific primary child care arrangement depending on how they spent most of their time while their mothers were at work. For analytical reasons, "going to school" or "child cares for self" were also considered as types of child care arrangements since these activities describe how the child spent his time during the mother's working hours.

A majority of these children (16.8 million) had mothers who were employed at full-time jobs (35 hours or more per week). Even among the 8.2 million children under 5 years old of working women, a majority (5.1 million) had full-time working mothers. Table A also shows that 6.9 million children were also in need of another child care arrangement during their mother's work week, especially children of full-time workers. Thirty-three percent (5.6 million) of the children of full-time working mothers and 13 percent (1.3 million) of the children of part-time working mothers were provided with more than one type of child care arrangement during a typical week. The magnitude and anticipated growth of the number of children needing child care during their mothers' working hours implies that these issues will affect the lifestyles and daily schedules of most families with children in the future.

Table A. Children Under 15 of Employed Mothers, by Selected Characteristics Related to Child Care Arrangements

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Children under15	Children under5	Children 5 to 14
All children[1]	26,455	8,168	18,287
Mother employed full time	16,812	5,060	11,752
Mothers employed part time	9,643	3,108	6,535
Children using secondary care[2]	6,867	1,073	5,794
Mothers employed full time	5,575	726	4,850
Mothers employed part time	1,292	347	944

[1]Data on child care arrangements were coliected for the three youngest children of employed women. These children (26.5 million) represent 90 percent of al children of employed women (29.3 million) under 15 years old.

[2]Number of children who use more than one type of child care arrangement during the hours their mothers are at work. If a child is cared for after school by someone else or is left unsupervised, this constitutes use of a secondary arrangement.

PRIMARY CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

Table B shows the distribution of the primary child care arrangements provided for preschoolers (children under 5 years old) and grade-school-age children (5 to 14 years old) during winter 1984-85. Of the 18.3 million grade-school-age children of working mothers, about 75 percent (13.8 million children) were in either kindergarten or grade school most of the hours their mothers were at work, regardless of the mothers' marital status (table 1). This does not mean that the remaining 25 percent of these children were not enrolled in school; rather it implies that the majority of the hours that

[5]This figure is based on the aggregate weekly amount of cash expenditures (214 million dollars) reported by the estimated 5.3 million working women in the survey multiplied by 52 weeks, resulting in 11.1 billion dollars annually. If the responses of the estimated 188,000 men who reported paying cash for child care arrangements were included in this estimate, the annual child care expenditures paid by all parents would increase to 11.5 billion dollars.

Table B. Primary Child Care Arrangements for Children Under 15, by Age

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Type of child care arrangement	Total		Under 5 years		5 to 14 years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of children	26,455	100.0	8,168	100.0	18,287	100.0
Care in child's home	4,699	17.8	2,535	31.0	2,164	11.8
By father	2,496	9.4	1,282	15.7	1,214	6.6
By grandparent	712	2.7	468	5.7	244	1.3
By other relative	804	3.0	306	3.7	498	2.7
By nonrelative	687	2.6	479	5.9	208	1.1
Care in another home	3,801	14.4	3,019	37.0	782	4.3
By grandparent	1,138	4.3	833	10.2	305	1.7
By other relative	467	1.8	367	4.5	100	0.5
By nonrelative	2,196	8.3	1,819	22.3	377	2.1
Organized child care facilities	2,411	9.1	1,888	23.1	523	2.8
Day/group care center	1,440	5.4	1,142	14.0	298	1.6
Nursery school/preschool	971	3.7	746	9.1	225	1.2
Kindergarten/grade school	13,815	52.2	62	0.8	13,753	75.2
Child cares for self	488	1.8	-	-	488	2.7
Parent cares for child[1]	1,245	4.7	664	8.1	581	3.2

[1]Includes mothers working at home or away from home.

the mothers worked did not necessarily coincide with their children's school day. (A subsequent section in this report will examine the child care arrangements provided for school-age children while not attending school.)

Of the remaining 4.5 million grade-school-age children not in school most of the time while their mothers worked, about 2.2 million were cared for in their own home, principally by their father, while another one-half million children were left unsupervised most of the time their mothers were at work.

Child care arrangements for children under 5 years old. Working women with preschool age children use a wider variety of child care arrangements for their children than do working women with older children who spend most of their daytime hours in school. Thirty-one percent of preschoolers were cared for in their own homes, principally by the children's father, while 37 percent were cared for in another home, usually by someone not related to the child (table B). The use of organized child care facilities (23 percent) was substantial for the care of these younger children, and provided the primary child care services for approximately 1.9 million children under 5 years old. In addition, another 8 percent of these children were cared for by their mother while she was working either at home or away from home, thus eliminating potentially costly commuting and child care expenses. The types of jobs these women held also affected their ability to care for their children while working; for example, 47 percent of the mothers of preschool-age children who cared for their child while working were either employed as private household workers or as child care workers.

Considerably different patterns of child care usage are noted among women according to their weekly work schedule. The hourly demands for child care services placed upon families with full-time working mothers cannot normally be met by other household members or relatives who have job and career commitments requiring them to work full-time themselves. As a result, the location of child care activities for full-time working mothers tends to be outside of the child's home and with nonrelatives rather than with family members or relatives in the child's home.

Preschoolers of full-time working mothers in winter 1984-85 were less likely to be cared for at home (24 percent) than were children of part-time working mothers (42 percent). Child care provided by the father was less frequently used by women who worked full time; 11 percent of the children of mothers who worked full time were cared for by their fathers compared with 24 percent of children of part-time working mothers. Part-time working mothers may have their work hours in the evenings or on weekends so "9 to 5" working fathers can babysit. In addition, 13 percent of the children of part-time workers were cared for by their mothers while at work, compared with only 5 percent of the children of women working full time (table 1). Offsetting this less frequent use of parental care by full-time working mothers was their greater reliance on child care in the home of someone unrelated to the child and on organized child care facilities.

Child care arrangements used by unmarried parents. The principal difference between the child care arrangements used by married women and unmarried women with preschool-age children rests in the availability of the child's father to provide child care services. The percentage of preschoolers cared for by their father while their mother worked was 19 percent for children of married women but only 2 percent for the children of unmarried women (table 1). Despite the loss of the father as a potential child care provider, about 3 out of every 10 children of unmarried women were still cared for in the child's home, a proportion not different from that reported by married women. Unmarried women largely depended on their children's grandparents for child care services in the child's home; this arrangement accounted for 16 percent of all

primary child care used by unmarried mothers, compared with only 3 percent for children of married women.

Although the SIPP questionnaire on child care was designed primarily to collect data on the child care arrangements of working women, there were some men identified in the questionnaire as the designated guardian of the child, even in the case of married-couple families.[6] Table C shows the primary child care arrangements used by unmarried parents for their children under age 15 while at work. About 900,000 children under 15 years of age were cared for by unmarried men.[7] Sixty-seven percent of these children spent most of their time in grade school during their father's working hours, while 55 percent of the children of unmarried women attended grade school while their mothers worked. Unmarried men tend to be guardians of older children: 85 percent of the children under age 15 of unmarried men were of school age (5 to 14 years old), compared with 73 percent for unmarried women. About 78 percent of children 5 to 14 years old of unmarried working fathers were in school while their fathers were at work, a figure not different from the 76 percent reported for children of unmarried working mothers.

Child care arrangements for infants and preschoolers. The previous sections have indicated that the type of child care arrangements used by working parents varies considerably by the age of the child. Estimates from the June 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) show that almost one-half of all women 18 to 44 years old who had a birth in the 12-month period preceding the survey were in the labor force either looking for work or on layoff (0.3 million) or currently employed (1.4 million) at the time of the survey.[8] Problems in finding child care arrangements for young children are often encountered by working adults since organized child care facilities usually exclude the admission of infants and very young children.[9]

Table D presents the primary child care arrangements used by women with preschoolers by the age of the child as collected in the SIPP child care module. SIPP data, similar to estimates derived from the June 1985 CPS, indicate that about 1.4 million children under 1 year of age in winter 1984-85 required child care services while their mothers were at work. Seventy-eight percent of infants were cared for in either the child's home or in another home. Another 14 percent were cared for in organized child care facilities, a substantial increase over the 5 percent estimated for infants from the June 1982 CPS.[10]

Among 3-and 4-year-olds, child care in the child's home and in another home accounted for only 58 percent of all arrangements while organized child care facilities and kindergarten enrollment made up 34 percent of the primary care for these older children. It is apparent that for the first few years of a child's life, the children of working women may experience considerable changes in the type of child care as the children grow from infancy to school age.

Work disruptions caused by failures in child care arrangements. Some of the principal factors which affect a family's choice of child care arrangements include the quality and costs

[6]In the case of married-couple families, interviewers were instructed to ask the child care questions of the wife. However, an estimated 578,000 married men were reported as the guardians of children, perhaps reflecting a step-mother/step-child situation where the husband was thought to be the appropriate reference person. In some instances, married men may be the legal guardians of children who are living with them, even though they are not the natural fathers of the children (e.g., grandfathers or uncles).

[7]SIPP estimates for unmarried men appear to be substantiated by other survey results. Data collected in the March 1985 Current Population Survey indicated that there were 671,000 children under age 12 and 528,000 children 12 to 17 years old living with unmarried fathers who were employed at the survey date (Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 410, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1985*, table 9).

[8]Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 406, *Fertility of American Women: June 1985*, table 4.

[9]Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, op. cit., p. 13.

[10]Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 129, op. cit., table 2.

Table C. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Unmarried Parents for Their Children Under 15, by Sex

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Type of child care arrangement	Total		Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of children	6,522	100.0	5,616	100.0	906	100.0
Care in child's home	950	14.6	806	14.4	144	15.9
By father	74	1.1	52	0.9	22	2.4
By grandparent	379	5.8	321	5.7	58	6.4
By other relative	373	5.7	341	6.1	32	3.5
By nonrelative	124	1.9	92	1.6	32	3.5
Care in another home	955	14.6	872	15.5	83	9.2
By grandparent	307	4.7	253	4.5	54	6.0
By other relative	139	2.1	139	2.5	0	0.0
By nonrelative	509	7.8	480	8.5	29	3.2
Organized child care facilities	592	9.1	539	9.6	53	5.8
Day/group care center	408	6.3	371	6.6	37	4.1
Nursery school/preschool	184	2.8	168	3.0	16	1.8
Kindergarten/grade school	3,701	56.7	3,095	55.1	606	66.9
Child cares for self	168	2.6	156	2.8	12	1.3
Parent cares for child[1]	160	2.5	149	2.7	11	1.2

[1]Includes mothers working at home or away from home.

Table D. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Employed Mothers for Their Children Under 5, by Age

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Type of child care arrangement	Total		Age of child					
			Under 1 year		1 and 2 years		3 and 4 years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of children	8,168	100.0	1,385	100.0	3,267	100.0	3,516	100.0
Care in child's home	2,534	31.0	516	37.3	1,068	32.7	950	27.0
By father	1,282	15.7	252	18.2	528	16.2	502	14.3
By grandparent	467	5.7	102	7.4	208	6.4	157	4.5
By other relative	306	3.7	44	3.2	147	4.5	115	3.3
By nonrelative	479	5.9	118	8.5	185	5.7	176	5.0
Care in another home	3,020	37.0	563	40.6	1,368	41.9	1,089	31.0
By grandparent	833	10.2	174	12.6	361	11.0	298	8.5
By other relative	368	4.5	70	5.1	130	4.0	167	4.7
By nonrelative	1,819	22.3	319	23.0	877	26.8	624	17.7
Organized child care facilities	1,888	23.1	195	14.1	563	17.2	1,131	32.2
Day/group care center	1,142	14.0	116	8.4	401	12.3	625	17.8
Nursery school/preschool	746	9.1	79	5.7	162	5.0	506	14.4
Kindergarten/grade school	61	0.7	-	-	-	-	61	1.7
Parent cares for child[1]	663	8.1	112	8.1	267	8.2	285	8.1

[1]Includes mothers working at home or away from home.

of the arrangement, proximity to work, and confidence in the ability and availability of the child care provider during the mothers' working hours. The last factor is of primary concern to the employer since it directly affects the rates of absenteeism and tardiness resulting from a failure in a child care arrangement.

For the first time in a Census Bureau survey, an attempt was made to estimate the incidence of child care-related disruptions in the daily work schedule among women. Working women were asked if any time was lost during the reference month by either the women themselves or their husbands because the person who usually cared for the child (or children) was not available. (It should be noted that the estimates of time lost reflect work disruptions experienced during the more inclement winter months: similar questions asked during the spring or summer months, for example, may yield different estimates of work disruptions.)[11]

The question was asked of women if any of their three youngest children under 15 years old were cared for by a grandparent or other relative (excluding their child's parents or siblings), or a nonrelative, or if the child was attending a day/group care center or nursery/preschool. Excluded were women who only used kindergartens or grade school or if the child cared for himself. Of the 7.7 million women in this specified group, 5.9 percent reported losing some time from work in the last month as a result of a failure in a child care arrangement.

[11]Data from the May 1985 Current Population Survey indicate that among women with children under 18 years old who were employed as full time wage and salary workers, about 4.6 percent were absent from their jobs for reasons other than illness or injury (Bruce W. Klein, "Missed Work and Lost Hours, May 1985," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 109, No. 11, November 1986, pp. 26-30).

Estimates of child care related work disruptions for women who have only one child and who use only one type of child care arrangement while at work are shown in table E. Work disruptions resulting from failures in child care arrangements affected 5.5 percent of these 2.6 million working women. Most of the percentages in table E are based on sample sizes too small to ascertain statistically significant differences in work disruptions among the different population groups

Table E. Employed Mothers Losing Time from Work During the Last Month Because of Failures in Child Care Arrangements

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands. Limited to women with only one child under age 15 using only one type of child care)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Number of women	2,602	5.5
Marital status:		
Married, husband present	1,762	6.0
All other marital statuses[1]	840	4.4
Employment status:		
Full time	1,907	5.4
Part time	695	5.7
Age of child:		
Less than 5 years old	2,185	6.1
5 years old and over	418	2.4
Place of primary care:		
In child's home	443	5.4
In another home	1,256	7.8
Organized child care facilities	903	2.3
Day/group care center	605	1.4
Nursery school/preschool	298	4.3

[1]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never married.

shown in the table. However, women who use day/group care centers experience a smaller incidence of work disruptions (1.4 percent) than do women who place their children in someone else's home while at work (7.8 percent). Child care in someone else's home may be more susceptible to personal emergencies or weather-related disruptions that result in higher rates of failures in child care arrangements than when using organized child care facilities where more staff are available on a daily basis.

CHANGES IN CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS: JUNE 1982 AND WINTER 1984-85

As previously noted, SIPP child care data were collected for an expanded age group of children and for more children in a household than in previous Census Bureau child care surveys. The more encompassing SIPP data base offers the opportunity to draw comparisons with prior child care surveys for selected groups of women.

Earlier Census Bureau Current Population Surveys conducted in June 1977 and June 1982 gathered information about the child care arrangements used by employed women 18 to 44 years old for their youngest child under 5 years old. Data from these surveys indicated that the only significant change in the utilization of child care services that occurred between 1977 and 1982 was an increase in the percentage of women using organized child care facilities for their children from 13 percent in 1977 to 16 percent in 1982.[12]

Similarly, between June 1982 and winter 1984-85, another increase was noted in the use of day/group care centers or nursery schools or preschools (table 3). In 1984-85, 25 percent of the 6.7 million working women who had a child under 5 used some type of organized child care facility for their youngest child most of the time while they were at work, compared with 16 percent in 1982 (figure 1). Fifteen percent of children under 5 years old were in day or group care centers in 1984-85, up from 10 percent in 1982. In addition, 10 percent of the children under 5 years old were enrolled in nursery or preschools in 1984-85, compared with only 6 percent in 1982. (Comparisons between 1982 and 1984-85 are not adjusted for possible seasonality in types of child care arrangements throughout the year.)[13]

The increased utilization of organized child care facilities among working women should be viewed in a broader context of increasing enrollment among preschool-age children since the 1970's, both among working women and those not in the labor force.[14] Enrollment of children in programs providing educational enrichment appears to be growing among women, regardless of their labor force status. The consensus among researchers is that structured preschool programs are beneficial for a child's educational and social development, particularly in the case of children from economically disadvantaged households.[15]

ORGANIZED CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Day and group care services and nursery/preschool based arrangements constitute the organized child care arrangements used by employed women with children under 5 years old (table 1). In winter 1984-85, 14 percent (1,142,000) of children under 5 years old of employed women were in day and group care centers while another 9 percent (746,000) were enrolled in nursery or preschool programs. The majority of these young children were 3 and 4 years old (table D). The use of day/group care arrangements was higher among women employed full-time (17 percent) than among women employed part-time (10 percent) as was nursery/preschool usage (12 and 5 percent, respectively). About one-quarter of the primary child care provided for the children of part-time working women was by the child's father which partly accounts for the low usage of day and group services among these women.

In addition to the mother's employment status, the age of the child is another important factor related to the use of organized child care facilities as the primary child care arrangement. The percent distribution of primary care arrangements used by the women for their children under 5 years by the child's age are shown in figure 2. The use of day/group care centers increased from 8 percent for children under one year to 18 percent for children 3 and 4 years old. The increase in labor force participation among women with infants (from 44 percent in 1982 to 48 percent in 1985) is paralleled by a corresponding rise in the use of day care centers for infants from 3.6 percent in June 1982 [16] to 8.4 percent in 1984-85. These figures suggest that an increasing proportion of women with infants are using day care centers as a primary child care arrangement to enable them to participate in the labor force.

In addition to the child's age, other social and demographic factors of the child's mother appear to be related to the use of organized child care facilities as the primary child care arrangement. Figure 3 shows that better educated mothers make greater use of organized child care facilities for their preschool-age children. Thirty-one percent of the children of employed mothers who completed 4 or more years of college used either day/group care centers or nursery/preschools in winter 1984-85 as their primary child care arrangement, compared with 15 percent for the children of employed mothers who did not complete high school.

Very low usage of organized group care facilities for preschoolers is noted for women employed in service occupations (11 percent), compared with usage of these arrangements by women in either managerial or professional occupations (30 percent). Women in service occupations tend

[12]In this section of the report, kindergarten enrollment is included in the nursery school/preschool category in order to make comparable estimates with the 1977 and 1982 CPS data sets. Data for 1977 and 1982 (excluding reports of "don't know/no answer") were derived from table A in Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 129, op. cit. Percentages were adjusted after the removal of don't know/no answer response.

[13]Differences in child care arrangements between 1982 and 1984-85 may partly result from seasonal variation in the availability of child care facilities. It is possible that more child care centers or school based centers are open in the winter months than in June. No attempt has been made to estimate any seasonal variation in child care arrangements.

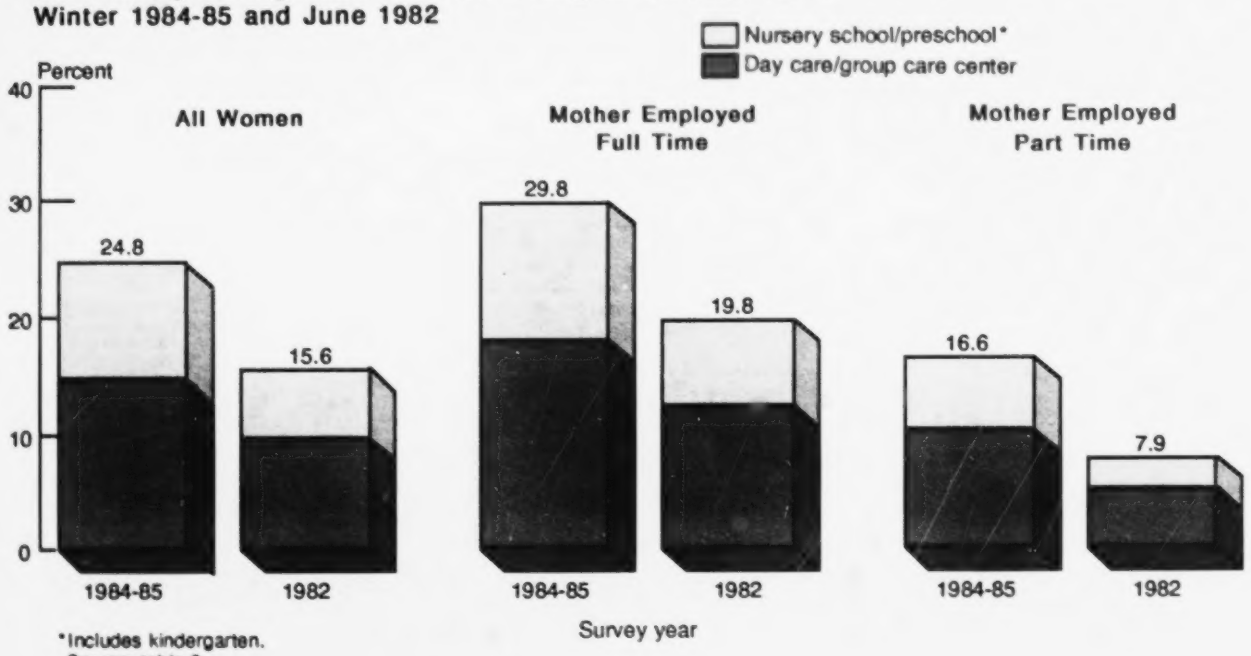
[14]For nursery school enrollment trends from 1972 to 1982, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 408, *School Enrollment-Social Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1982*, p. 1.

[15]Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, op. cit., p. 20.

[16]Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 129, op. cit., table 2.

Figure 1.

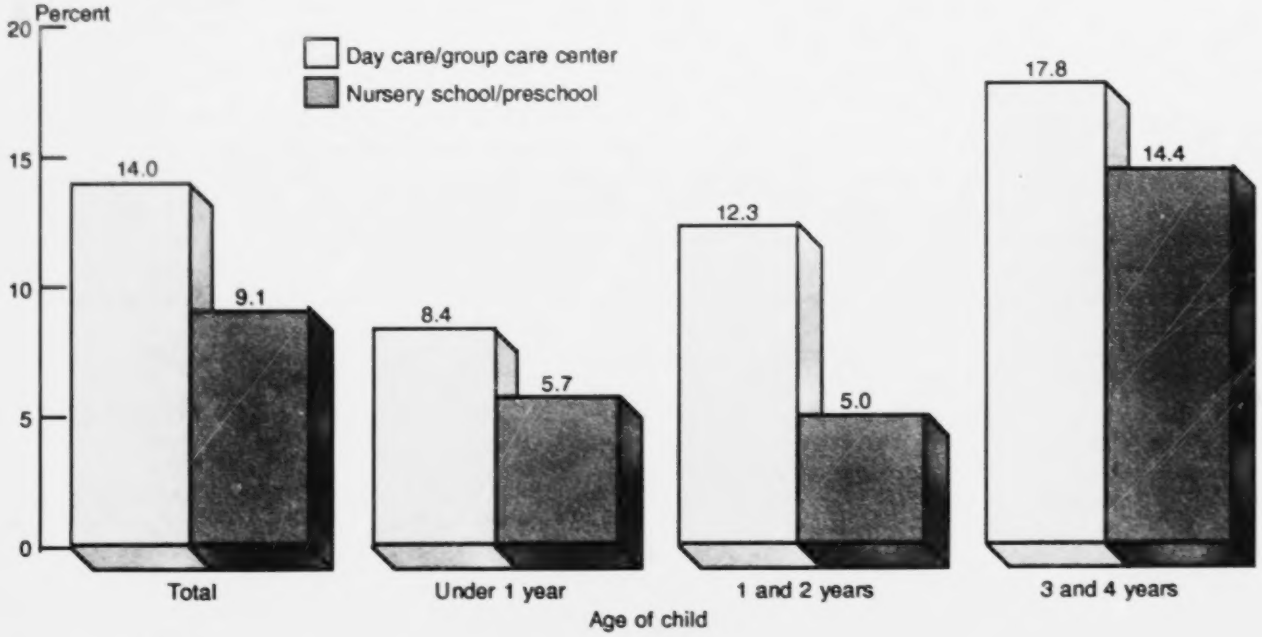
Employed Mothers Using Organized Child Care Facilities as the Primary Arrangement for Their Youngest Child Under 5: Winter 1984-85 and June 1982



*Includes kindergarten.
Source: table 3.
Note: 1984-85 data are from SIPP; 1982 data are from CPS.

Figure 2.

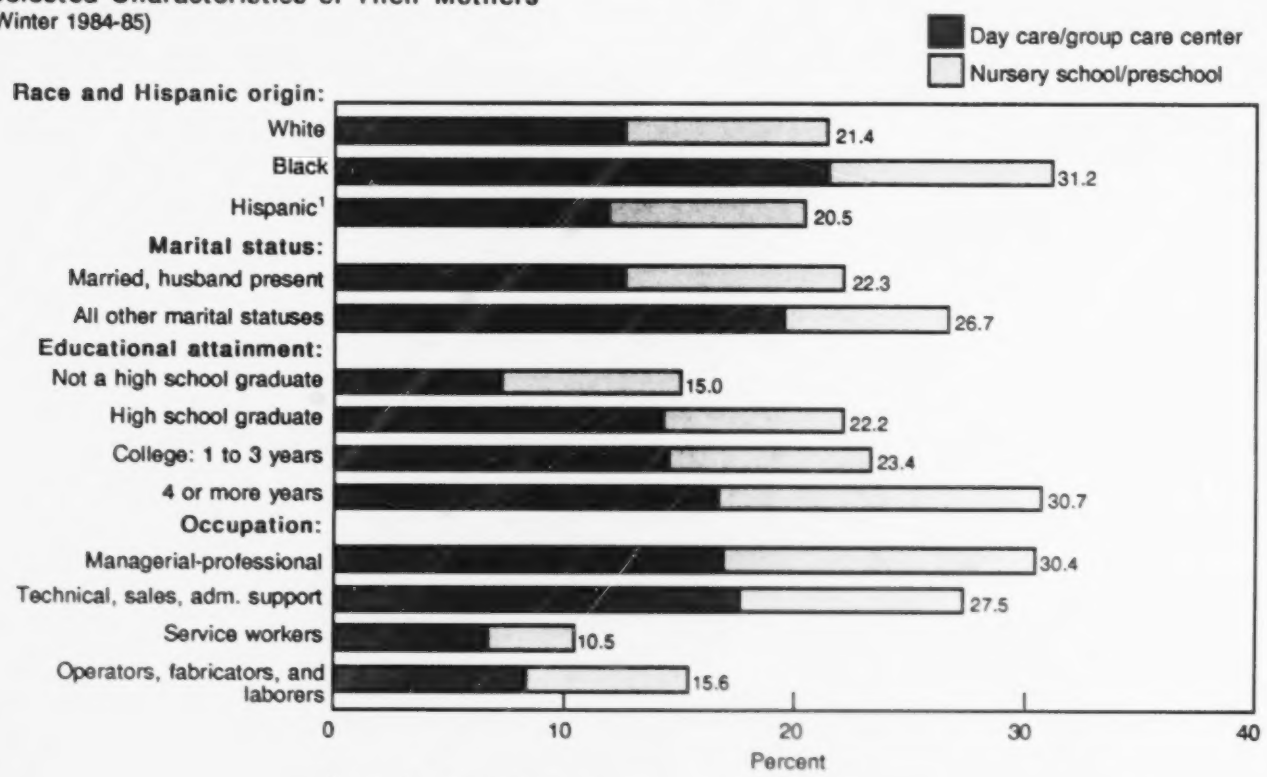
Children Under 5 in Organized Child Care Facilities
(Winter 1984-85)



Source: table D

Figure 3.

Children Under 5 in Organized Child Care Facilities, by Selected Characteristics of Their Mothers
(Winter 1984-85)



[1] Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: table 4B

to depend more heavily on parental child care, either by the women themselves or their spouses, than do women in managerial or professional occupations (table 4B). Data from the May 1985 Current Population Survey indicate that women who are service workers are more likely to work non-day shifts (31 percent) than women in professional specialty (10 percent) or managerial (7 percent) occupations. Thus, they may be more able to use their husbands as child care providers in the evenings while at work. [17] They may also be less likely to use organized child care facilities, such as day care centers and nursery schools, which typically operate during the daytime hours rather than at night. In addition, the lower annual earnings of women in service occupations may affect their ability to pay for organized child care services. For example, the mean annual earnings of women in service occupations in 1979 were $5,129, much lower than the earnings of women in managerial occupation ($12,145) or professional occupations ($11,199).[18]

The use of day/group care centers by the preschool-age children of Black women (21 percent) is significantly higher than that for children of either White women or Hispanic women (13 and 12 percent, respectively).[19] Data in table 4B show that children of married women were also less likely to be in day/group care centers (13 percent) than were children of unmarried women (20 percent). The high use of day care centers and low percentage of care provided by father at home among Black children is associated with the mother's marital status. Only 46 percent of the Black women with children under 15 years were married and living with their husbands, compared with 81 percent for White women. Thus, a high percentage of Black women may be compelled to depend on day/group care centers for child care to compensate for the absence of the child's father in the household.

SECONDARY CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

One of the principal issues discussed at recent hearings conducted by the Select Committee on Children, and Youth, and Families, U.S. House of Representatives, concerned the lack of data on child care arrangements of school-aged children [20]. Unlike the two earlier child care surveys conducted

[17] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished tabulations from the May 1985 Current Population Survey.

[18] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Volume 2, PC80-2-8B, Subject Reports, Earnings by Occupation and Education.

[19] No significant difference is found between White women and Hispanic women in day/group care utilization.

[20] Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, op. cit., p. 27.

by the Census Bureau in 1977 and 1982, the present SIPP study covers the after school arrangements of the children of working mothers. The number and percentage of children using secondary child care arrangements are presented in table 7. (As defined earlier, the secondary child care arrangement refers to the arrangement used second most frequently during a typical work week.)

Almost 7 million children (26 percent of all children under 15) of working mothers use a secondary child care arrangement. Secondary child care arrangements are used by 32 percent of school-age children 5 to 14 years old but by only 13 percent of children under 5 years. The usage of secondary child care arrangements by school-age children of mothers employed full time is about three times (41 percent) that of children whose mothers are employed part-time (14 percent). It is possible that many women who work part time do so to the extent that they can return from work in time to care for their children after school.

The types of secondary child care arrangements used by older children who are in school most of the time their mothers are at work are shown in table F and figure 4. The most frequently mentioned secondary care arrangement provided for older children whose mothers are employed full-time is care in the child's own home (42 percent). Another 24 percent are cared for in someone else's home, while about 321,000 children (7 percent) attend day/group care centers after school.

Altogether, 1 million children of employed mothers (including those working part time) cared for themselves after school while their mothers were working.[21] Data on child care arrangements used by women with school-age children are probably different during the summer months when school is out and parents are forced to seek alternative arrangements during daytime hours while they are at work.

COST OF CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

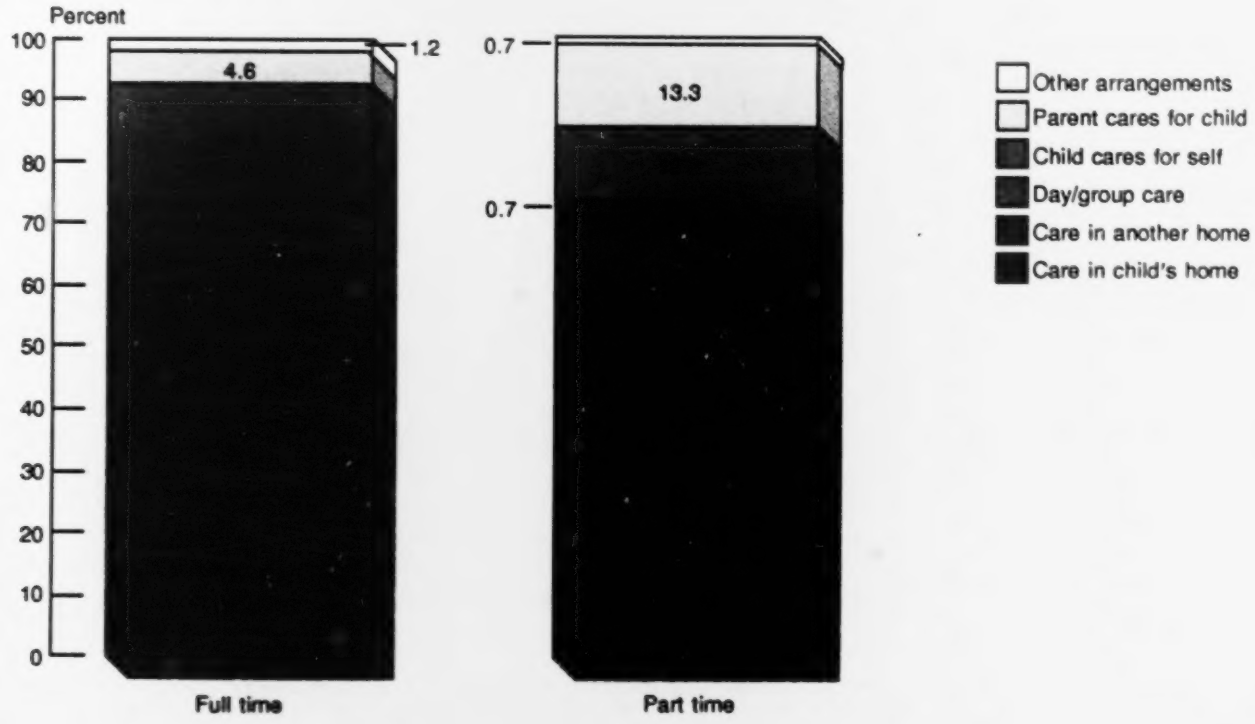
Weekly expenses for child care were collected in SIPP for all of the women's children under 15 years of age living in the household. The question was asked of women if any of

[21] A recent estimate from the December 1984 Current Population Survey placed the number of children 5 to 13 years old of full-time working mothers who were left unsupervised after school hours at 1.4 million. (See Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 149, op. cit.) Data shown in table F, indicate only the secondary arrangements used by children who are in school most of the time their mothers are at work. Table 7 shows that 354,000 5-to-14-year-old children of full-time working mothers and 134,000 5-to-14-year-old children of part-time working mothers were in their own care while the mother worked as the primary type of child care arrangement. Undoubtedly, most of these children also went to school but may not have been in school most of the time while their mothers were at work (e.g., the mother worked in the evenings or on weekends).

Figure 4.

Secondary Care Arrangements of Grade School Children, by Employment Status of Mother

(Winter 1984-85)



Source: table F

Table F. Secondary Child Care Arrangements for Children 5 to 14 Who are in School Most of the Time While Their Mothers are at Work

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Type of child care arrangement	Total		Employed full time		Employed part time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of children	5,037	100.0	4,320	100.0	716	100.0
Care in child's home	2,094	41.6	1,797	41.6	296	41.3
By father	809	16.1	664	15.4	145	20.3
By grandparent	264	5.2	235	5.4	28	3.9
By other relative	832	16.5	748	17.3	84	11.7
By nonrelative	189	3.8	150	3.5	39	5.4
Care in another home	1,258	25.0	1,033	23.9	227	31.7
By grandparent	404	8.0	338	7.8	66	9.2
By other relative	209	4.1	155	3.6	55	7.7
By nonrelative	645	12.8	540	12.5	106	14.8
Organized child care facilities	344	6.8	334	7.7	9	1.3
Day/group care center	327	6.5	321	7.4	5	0.7
Nursery school/preschool	17	0.3	13	0.3	4	0.6
Kindergarten/grade school	38	0.8	38	0.9	0	0.0
Child cares for self	1,006	20.0	918	21.3	88	12.3
Parent cares for child[1]	294	5.8	199	4.6	95	13.3

[1]Includes mothers working at home or away from home.

their three youngest children under age 15 were cared for by a grandparent or other relative, a nonrelative, or if any children were placed in day/group care centers or in a nursery/preschool. Excluded were women who used only family members (i.e., the child's father or siblings) or used only kindergartens/grade schools or if the child cared for himself or herself. Therefore, cash transfers to family members or payments for schooling were not included in child care costs. Of the 7.7 million women in this specified group, 69 percent (5.3 million) responded that some cash payment was made for receiving child care services for at least one of their children (table 8).

Seventy-two percent of mothers employed full time paid for child care services, compared with 60 percent of mothers employed part time. Payments for child care were also made more frequently by married women than by unmarried women (72 and 61 percent, respectively). Among women whose youngest child was under 5 years old, 72 percent paid for child care services; data from the June 1982 CPS also showed that 77 percent made some cash payment for their youngest child under 5 years old.[22] Altogether, for the 5.3 million women paying cash for child care services the median child care expenditure was $38 per week. Twenty-nine percent of these women paid $50 or more per week for their child care arrangements.

Because of analytical complexities in properly attributing child care costs to specific types of arrangements (see discussion in appendix D), the child care expenditures shown in table G are limited to women with only one child who also used only one type of child care arrangement. The median child care expenditures paid by this group of women was $39 per week. Twenty-seven percent of these women paid more than $50 per week per child for child care arrangements. The cost of child care is less expensive when provided by relatives than by nonrelatives or organized child care facilities. Only 1 in 10 women paid over $50 per week for care by relatives, compared with 1 in 3 for child care services provided by nonrelatives or by organized child care facilities. Other estimates suggest that child care costs average $45 to $75 per week for preschoolers and over $100 per week for care in day care centers or for housekeepers performing child care duties in the child's home.[23]

The Federal Government currently approves child care costs as work related expenses for dependent children under 15 years old when both spouses work full time or when one spouse works full-time and the other works part time or is a student. Divorced or separated parents who have custody of children and single parents may also claim a tax credit for these expenses. Tax laws permit between 20 and 30 percent of annual child care expenditures (on a base of up to $2,400 for the first child and $4,800 for two or more children) to be used as a tax credit. For the tax year 1984, 2.6 billion dollars of tax credits were filed on 7.5 million individual income tax returns.[24]

Data from SIPP for winter 1984-85 show that 5.3 million women who were employed at this time and who had at least one child under 15 years old paid cash for child care arrangements (table 8). This estimate is smaller than the preceding IRS estimate of 7.5 million for several reasons, principally because the SIPP estimate in this table includes only women who were working during the survey reference period. The IRS estimate, however, is based on claims by

[22]Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 129, op. cit., table 5.

[23]Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, op. cit., pp. 17-18, and Martin O'Connell and David E. Bloom, "Juggling Jobs and Babies: America's Child Care Challenge," *Population Trends and Public Policy*, No. 12 (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1987).

[24]Internal Revenue Service, "Individual Income Tax Returns 1984," Statistics of the Income Division of the Internal Revenue Service, Publication No. 1304 (Revision of November 1986), tables 1.3 and 1.4.

Table G. Percent Distribution of Weekly Cash Payments Made by Employed Mothers With One Child, by Selected Characteristics

(Numbers in thousands. Limited to mothers using only one child care arrangement)

Characteristic	Total	Not paying cash	Paying cash										
			Number	Total	Under $10	$10 to $19	$20 to $29	$30 to $39	$40 to $49	$50 to $59	$60 to $69	$70 and over	Median (dollars)
Number of women	2,602	893	1,709	100.0	3.2	5.9	20.7	21.7	21.3	15.5	5.9	5.8	39.3
Type of arrangement:													
Care by relatives	943	580	363	100.0	4.9	10.6	41.0	23.5	10.3	6.1	2.5	1.2	28.4
Care by nonrelatives	757	99	658	100.0	2.8	5.9	18.7	20.5	19.0	17.2	6.7	9.2	41.1
Organized child care facilities	903	215	688	100.0	2.7	3.4	11.9	22.0	29.5	18.9	6.9	4.8	43.5
Age of child:													
Less than 1 year old	475	212	263	100.0	2.9	10.4	13.7	21.2	16.4	15.5	3.4	16.5	41.1
1 and 2 years old	970	304	666	100.0	2.8	4.1	27.2	19.1	18.0	14.2	9.1	5.5	38.4
3 and 4 years old	739	189	550	100.0	5.1	5.3	15.9	25.4	24.5	17.1	3.8	2.9	39.4
5 and 14 years old	417	188	229	100.0	-	7.4	21.4	21.1	29.3	15.5	4.2	1.0	40.1
Employment status:													
Full time	1,908	565	1,343	100.0	0.9	2.4	16.7	23.2	24.8	19.0	7.1	6.0	42.7
Part time	695	329	366	100.0	11.5	18.8	35.5	16.2	8.8	2.9	1.3	5.1	25.5
Marital status:													
Married, husband present	1,762	541	1,221	100.0	3.5	4.5	20.4	20.4	20.9	17.6	6.3	6.3	40.6
All other martital statuses[1]	841	353	488	100.0	2.3	9.5	21.4	25.0	22.4	10.3	4.7	4.3	36.8

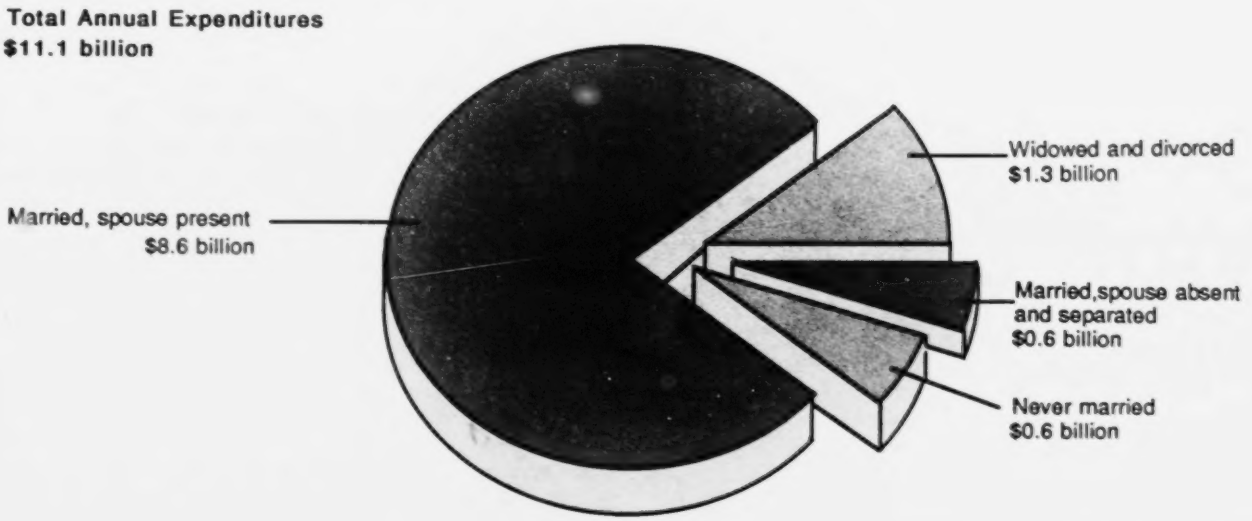
[1]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never married women.
Note: Median cash payments derived from more detailed distribution of dollar amounts.

parents with dependent children who may have worked at any time during the calendar year. (The SIPP data in table 8 also exclude men with dependent children and unemployed women who were students and paid cash for child care arrangements.)

If the weekly estimates of child care expenditures derived from SIPP for winter 1984-85 were assumed to be representative of costs over the entire year, child care arrangements made by working women over the course of a year could exceed 11 billion dollars (figure 5). The actual child care expenditures made by families may differ from this estimate because of seasonality in employment conditions, variations in the number of hours worked per week, and changes in child care arrangements used by women during the year (especially when schools are closed).

Figure 5.

Amount Spent Annually on Child Care Arrangements, by Marital Status of Working Women



A recent Supreme Court decision in *California Federal Savings and Loan Association* v. *Guerra,* has upheld a California law requiring employers to grant up to four months leave to women medically disabled by pregnancy or childbirth. This ruling, by preserving job retention, may encourage women to return to work shortly after childbirth knowing that a job is still waiting for them without any penalty for taking a leave of absence. This may potentially increase the demand for child care services for women with infants, thus making child care costs a more integral component of the family budget in the future.

NOTE ON ESTIMATES

Estimates of primary and secondary child care arrangements shown in this report are based on respondents' answers to the question of what their child was usually doing during the time that they were at work. The estimates of the number of children being left unsupervised by an adult during this period may be underestimated by those respondents who perceive that leaving the child unattended while at work may be interpreted as a socially undesirable response. In some cases, parents—out of concern for their child's safety—may be unwilling to reveal their child's whereabouts when asked about this subject. The misreporting of any specific child care arrangement may affect the overall distribution of child care arrangements shown in this report. In all cases, the interviewer accepted the respondent's answers and did not question the validity of the response.

Table 1. Primary Child Care Arrangements of Children Under 15, by Marital and Employment Status of Their Mothers

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Marital status of mother and type of child care arrangement	All mothers with children			Mothers with children under 5 years			Mothers with children 5 to 14 years		
	Total	Employed full time	Employed part time	Total	Employed full time	Employed part time	Total	Employed full time	Employed part time
All Marital Statuses									
Number of children	26,455	16,812	9,643	8,168	5,060	3,108	18,287	11,752	6,535
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in child's home	17.8	14.8	23.0	31.0	24.4	41.8	11.8	10.6	14.1
By father	9.4	6.7	14.1	15.7	10.7	23.8	6.6	5.0	9.5
By grandparent	2.7	2.5	3.0	5.7	5.1	6.7	1.3	1.4	1.2
By other relative	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.7	3.6	4.0	2.7	3.0	2.2
By nonrelative	2.6	2.3	3.1	5.9	5.0	7.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Care in another home	14.4	15.9	11.7	37.0	42.2	28.4	4.3	4.6	3.7
By grandparent	4.3	4.4	4.1	10.2	10.5	9.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
By other relative	1.8	1.7	1.9	4.5	4.2	5.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
By nonrelative	8.3	9.8	5.7	22.3	27.5	13.8	2.1	2.2	1.8
Organized child care facilities	9.1	10.8	6.1	23.1	28.0	15.2	2.8	3.6	1.6
Day/group care center	5.4	6.3	3.9	14.0	16.5	9.9	1.6	2.0	1.0
Nursery school/preschool	3.7	4.5	2.2	9.1	11.5	5.3	1.2	1.6	0.6
Kindergarten/grade school	52.2	53.4	50.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	75.2	76.2	73.4
Child cares for self	1.8	2.1	1.4	-	-	-	2.7	3.0	2.1
Parent cares for child[1]	4.7	3.0	7.8	8.1	5.0	13.3	3.2	2.1	5.1
Married, Husband Present									
Number of children	20,839	12,475	8,364	6,637	4,051	2,586	14,202	8,424	5,778
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in child's home	18.7	15.8	22.9	31.3	24.7	41.6	12.8	11.6	14.6
By father	11.7	9.0	15.8	18.8	13.1	27.8	8.4	7.0	10.5
By grandparent	1.9	2.0	1.6	3.3	3.7	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
By other relative	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.7
By nonrelative	2.9	2.5	3.4	6.5	5.5	8.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Care in another home	14.1	16.7	10.2	36.5	42.8	26.5	3.6	4.1	2.8
By grandparent	4.2	4.7	3.6	10.6	11.4	9.5	1.3	1.5	0.9
By other relative	1.6	1.7	1.4	4.1	4.3	3.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
By nonrelative	8.2	10.3	5.2	21.8	27.1	13.4	1.9	2.1	1.6
Organized child care facilities	9.0	11.2	5.6	22.3	27.1	14.7	2.8	3.6	1.5
Day/group care center	5.1	6.4	3.2	12.7	15.3	8.6	1.6	2.1	0.8
Nursery school/preschool	3.9	4.8	2.4	9.6	11.8	6.1	1.2	1.5	0.7
Kindergarten/grade school	51.4	51.3	51.7	0.8	0.4	1.4	75.1	75.8	74.1
Child cares for self	1.6	1.9	1.1	-	-	-	2.3	2.8	1.7
Parent cares for child[1]	5.3	3.1	8.5	9.2	5.0	15.8	3.4	2.2	5.3
All Other Marital Statuses[2]									
Number of children	5,616	4,337	1,279	1,531	1,009	522	4,085	3,328	757
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in child's home	14.4	11.6	23.5	30.0	23.2	43.1	8.5	8.1	10.0
By father	0.9	0.3	3.0	2.2	1.3	4.0	0.4	-	2.4
By grandparent	5.7	3.9	12.0	16.2	10.7	26.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
By other relative	6.1	5.8	7.1	8.6	8.3	9.2	5.1	5.0	5.7
By nonrelative	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.9	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.4	0.3
Care in another home	15.5	13.7	21.6	39.1	39.7	37.9	6.7	5.9	10.3
By grandparent	4.5	3.6	7.6	8.3	7.1	10.5	3.1	2.5	5.5
By other relative	2.5	1.7	5.2	6.4	3.8	11.5	1.0	1.1	0.8
By nonrelative	8.5	8.5	8.8	24.4	28.8	15.9	2.6	2.3	4.0
Organized child care facilities	9.6	9.8	8.7	26.7	31.4	17.6	3.1	3.3	2.6
Day/group care center	6.6	6.1	8.2	19.6	21.3	16.3	1.7	1.5	2.6
Nursery school/preschool	3.0	3.7	0.5	7.1	10.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	-
Kindergarten/grade school	55.1	59.4	40.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	75.5	77.3	67.9
Child cares for self	2.8	2.7	3.0	-	-	-	3.8	3.5	5.0
Parent cares for child[1]	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.5	5.0	0.8	2.3	1.9	4.2

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never-married women.

Table 2. Employed Mothers Losing Time from Work During the Last Month Because of Failures in Child Care Arrangements, by Selected Characteristics

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	All women		Married, husband present		All other marital statuses[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of women	7,713	5.9	5,495	6.0	2,218	5.6
Number of children:						
1 child	3,746	5.5	2,416	5.2	1,329	5.8
2 children	3,041	5.4	2,360	5.5	681	4.7
3 or more children	926	9.6	719	10.3	208	7.2
Age of youngest child:						
Less than 1 year old	983	8.7	796	9.1	187	(B)
1 and 2 years old	2,297	5.2	1,774	5.2	523	5.2
3 and 4 years old	2,074	6.3	1,492	7.6	583	2.9
5 years old and over	2,360	5.0	1,434	3.7	925	7.2
Employment status:						
Full time	5,686	5.5	3,998	5.7	1,688	5.1
Part time	2,027	7.0	1,497	6.9	530	7.2

[1]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never-married women.

Note: Limited to women who use relatives, nonrelatives, day/group care centers, nurseries/preschools (excluding kindergarten/gradeschool) in either a primary or secondary arrangement for any of their youngest children under 15 years.

Table 3. Primary Child Care Arrangements of the Youngest Child Under 5, by Marital and Employment Status of the Mother: Winter 1984-85 and June 1982

(Women 18 to 44 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Marital status of mother and type of child care arrangement	Winter 1984-85			June 1982		
	Total	Employed full time	Employed part time	Total	Employed full time	Employed part time
All Marital Statuses						
Number of children	6,666	4,263	2,403	4,826	3,088	1,738
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in child's home	28.8	23.2	39.2	32.1	27.2	41.2
By father	14.4	10.4	21.5	14.6	10.9	21.3
By grandparent	5.5	4.9	6.7	6.2	5.7	7.1
By other relative	3.6	3.2	4.5	5.5	5.2	6.2
By nonrelative	5.3	4.7	6.5	5.8	5.4	6.6
Care in another home	38.0	42.7	29.9	42.4	46.2	35.8
By grandparent	10.9	11.2	10.5	11.9	12.5	10.9
By other relative	4.8	4.7	5.0	7.3	8.3	5.6
By nonrelative	22.3	26.8	14.4	23.2	25.4	19.3
Organized child care facilities	24.8	29.8	16.6	15.6	19.8	7.9
Day/group care center	14.8	17.8	10.3	9.7	12.2	5.1
Nursery school/preschool[1]	10.0	12.0	6.3	5.9	7.6	2.8
Parent cares for child[2]	8.3	5.0	14.2	9.6	6.5	15.1
Other arrangements[3]	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Married, Husband Present						
Number of children	5,311	3,350	1,961	3,894	2,398	1,496
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in child's home	28.9	23.3	38.6	31.8	27.0	39.8
By father	17.5	12.9	25.6	17.6	13.5	24.2
By grandparent	3.1	3.6	2.3	4.6	4.5	4.9
By other relative	2.3	1.6	3.4	4.6	4.5	4.8
By nonrelative	6.0	5.2	7.3	5.0	4.5	5.9
Care in another home	37.5	43.1	27.9	42.9	47.3	35.7
By grandparent	11.3	12.1	10.0	12.1	12.4	11.5
By other relative	4.5	4.9	3.8	6.9	8.1	5.0
By nonrelative	21.7	26.1	14.1	23.9	26.8	19.2
Organized child care facilities	24.0	28.5	16.4	14.1	18.2	7.6
Day/group care center	13.8	16.5	9.2	9.0	11.7	4.8
Nursery school/preschool[1]	10.2	12.0	7.2	5.1	6.5	2.8
Parent cares for child[2]	9.6	5.2	17.2	11.1	7.4	16.9
Other arrangments[3]	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-
All Other Marital Statuses[4]						
Number of children	1,356	913	442	932	690	242
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in child's home	28.9	22.6	42.2	33.7	28.0	49.8
By father	2.1	1.4	3.7	2.0	1.6	3.3
By grandparent	15.1	9.8	26.2	13.1	10.3	21.0
By other relative	9.0	8.8	9.3	9.3	7.5	14.4
By nonrelative	2.7	2.6	3.0	9.3	8.6	11.1
Care in another home	40.4	41.1	39.1	40.7	42.4	35.8
By grandparent	9.4	7.8	12.8	11.3	12.9	7.0
By other relative	6.0	3.8	10.6	9.0	9.1	8.6
By nonrelative	25.0	29.5	15.7	20.4	20.4	20.2
Organized child care facilities	27.5	32.2	17.7	21.5	25.5	10.3
Day/group care center	18.5	20.2	15.0	12.4	14.2	7.4
Nursery school/preschool[1]	9.0	12.0	2.7	9.1	11.3	2.9
Parent cares for child[2]	3.1	4.1	1.0	3.5	3.3	4.1
Other arrangements[3]	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	-

[1]Includes a small number of children enrolled in kindergarten.
[2]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[3]Includes child taking care of self.
[4]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never-married women.

Table 4. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Employed Mothers for Children Under 15, by Characteristics of Their Mothers

Part A. All Children

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of mother	Number of children	Type of primary child care arrangement												
		Total	Care in child's home by—				Care in another home by—			Day/ group care center	Nursery/ pre-school	Kinder-garten/ grade school	Child cares for self	Mother cares for child[1]
			Father	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative					
Number of children	26,455	100.0	9.4	2.7	3.0	2.6	4.3	1.8	8.3	5.4	3.7	52.2	1.8	4.7
Race and Hispanic origin:														
White	21,897	100.0	10.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	4.1	1.6	8.6	5.0	3.5	52.4	1.9	5.3
Black	3,783	100.0	5.0	4.5	7.7	1.3	5.6	3.1	6.7	7.8	4.0	51.6	1.3	1.3
Hispanic[2]	1,650	100.0	10.5	6.1	3.5	3.0	7.6	1.2	4.6	5.6	3.5	48.4	3.1	2.9
Marital status:														
Married, husband present	20,839	100.0	11.7	1.9	2.2	2.9	4.2	1.6	8.2	5.1	3.9	51.4	1.6	5.3
All other marital statuses[3]	5,616	100.0	0.9	5.7	6.1	1.6	4.5	2.5	8.5	6.6	3.0	55.1	2.8	2.7
Educational attainment:														
Not a high school graduate	4,037	100.0	12.3	4.1	4.4	2.4	4.7	3.4	4.9	3.2	2.4	52.3	2.1	3.7
High school graduate	11,954	100.0	9.7	2.8	3.5	1.4	5.4	1.7	8.0	5.3	3.0	52.6	1.9	4.6
College: 1 to 3 years	5,504	100.0	10.7	2.3	2.7	2.3	3.6	1.4	9.7	6.1	4.0	49.6	1.8	5.7
4 or more years	4,959	100.0	5.0	1.7	1.2	5.8	2.1	1.0	10.2	6.9	6.0	54.1	1.5	4.7
Occupation:[4]														
Managerial-professional	5,727	100.0	6.8	1.4	1.1	4.3	2.7	1.2	10.1	6.5	5.3	55.7	1.8	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	11,532	100.0	8.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	4.4	1.4	8.7	6.8	4.2	52.6	1.8	3.6
Service workers	5,152	100.0	14.8	3.1	4.4	1.7	3.6	2.1	5.3	3.0	1.5	47.2	2.0	11.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	662	100.0	7.9	2.6	0.6	1.7	5.7	2.9	10.4	2.3	4.7	57.4	1.5	2.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,089	100.0	10.0	3.7	5.6	1.3	7.9	3.6	8.4	3.3	2.5	51.2	1.7	0.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	265	100.0	-	6.4	4.9	3.0	2.6	2.3	4.2	1.1	1.5	58.1	3.4	12.1

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never-married women.
[4]Excludes women in the Armed Forces.

Table 4. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Employed Mothers for Children Under 15, by Characteristics of Their Mothers—Continued

Part B. Children Under 5 Years

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of mother	Number of children	Type of primary child care arrangement												
		Total	Care in child's home by—				Care in another home by—			Day/ group care center	Nursery/ pre-school	Kinder-garten/ grade school	Child cares for self	Mother cares for child[1]
			Father	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative					
Number of children	8,168	100.0	15.7	5.7	3.7	5.9	10.2	4.5	22.3	14.0	9.1	0.8	-	8.1
Race and Hispanic origin:														
White	6,778	100.0	17.4	4.9	2.7	6.4	10.2	3.9	22.9	12.7	8.7	0.8	-	9.3
Black	1,131	100.0	5.8	8.7	10.6	3.7	11.0	8.8	18.3	21.4	9.8	0.4	-	1.8
Hispanic[2]	538	100.0	18.4	12.1	5.0	6.9	16.5	2.6	13.0	11.9	8.6	0.7	-	4.1
Marital status:														
Married, husband present	6,637	100.0	18.8	3.3	2.6	6.5	10.6	4.1	21.8	12.7	9.6	0.8	-	9.2
All other marital statuses[3]	1,531	100.0	2.2	16.2	8.6	2.9	8.3	6.4	24.4	19.6	7.1	0.6	-	3.5
Educational attainment:														
Not a high school graduate	1,209	100.0	19.8	8.8	7.0	6.4	10.5	8.4	14.8	7.8	7.2	0.5	-	8.9
High school graduate	3,523	100.0	16.7	6.3	4.2	2.6	13.9	4.4	22.3	14.4	7.8	0.9	-	6.7
College: 1 to 3 years	1,806	100.0	18.2	5.6	2.8	4.5	8.3	4.0	22.6	14.7	8.7	0.3	-	10.2
4 or more years	1,630	100.0	7.9	2.5	1.3	14.2	4.2	2.3	27.4	16.8	13.9	1.2	-	8.3
Occupation:[4]														
Managerial-professional	1,750	100.0	12.1	1.6	1.1	11.4	6.2	3.4	28.1	16.9	13.5	1.1	-	4.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,608	100.0	14.9	6.0	2.6	5.0	10.9	3.9	22.8	17.6	9.9	0.6	-	5.8
Service workers	1,657	100.0	23.8	7.6	6.7	3.6	7.7	4.7	14.5	6.8	3.7	0.7	-	20.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	180	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	877	100.0	13.0	8.2	7.9	2.1	19.3	8.7	22.1	8.4	7.2	1.3	-	2.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	81	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never-married women.
[4]Excludes women in the Armed Forces.

Table 4. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Employed Mothers for Children Under 15, by Characteristics of Their Mothers—Continued

Part C. Children 5 to 14 Years

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of mother	Number of children	Type of primary child care arrangement												
			Care in child's home by—				Care in another home by—							
		Total	Father	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Day/group care center	Nursery/preschool	Kindergarten/grade school	Child cares for self	Mother cares for child[1]
Number of children	18,287	100.0	6.6	1.3	2.7	1.1	1.7	0.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	75.2	2.7	3.2
Race and Hispanic														
White	15,119	100.0	7.0	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	75.6	2.8	3.5
Black	2,652	100.0	4.7	2.8	6.5	0.2	3.4	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.6	73.5	1.9	1.1
Hispanic[2]	1,112	100.0	6.7	3.1	2.8	1.1	3.2	0.4	0.5	2.5	1.1	71.4	4.6	2.3
Marital status:														
Married, husband present	14,202	100.0	8.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	75.1	2.3	3.4
All other marital statuses[3]	4,085	100.0	0.4	1.8	5.1	1.2	3.1	1.0	2.6	1.7	1.4	75.5	3.8	2.3
Educational attainment:														
Not a high school graduate	2,828	100.0	9.2	2.2	3.3	0.7	2.3	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.4	74.4	3.0	1.4
High school graduate	8,431	100.0	6.8	1.3	3.2	1.0	1.9	0.6	2.1	1.5	1.0	74.2	2.7	3.8
College: 1 to 3 years	3,698	100.0	7.1	0.7	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.1	3.4	1.8	1.7	73.7	2.7	3.4
4 or more years	3,329	100.0	3.5	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	80.0	2.2	2.9
Occupation:[4]														
Managerial-professional	3,977	100.0	4.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	79.7	2.6	2.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	7,924	100.0	5.6	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	76.3	2.6	2.6
Service workers	3,495	100.0	10.5	1.0	3.4	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	69.3	3.0	7.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	482	100.0	5.8	0.8	0.8	-	2.1	1.7	3.9	-	1.5	78.8	2.1	2.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,212	100.0	8.8	1.9	4.7	1.0	3.3	1.6	3.0	1.2	0.6	71.1	2.3	0.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	184	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never-married women.
[4]Excludes women in the Armed Forces.

Table 5. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Full-Time Working Mothers for Children Under 15, by Characteristics of Their Mothers

Part A. All Children

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of mother	Number of children	Type of primary child care arrangement												
			Care in child's home by—				Care in another home by—							
		Total	Father	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Day/group care center	Nursery/preschool	Kindergarten/grade school	Child cares for self	Mother cares for child[1]
Number of children	16,812	100.0	6.7	2.5	3.2	2.3	4.4	1.7	9.8	6.3	4.5	53.4	2.1	3.0
Race and Hispanic origin:														
White	13,208	100.0	7.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	4.3	1.5	10.6	6.3	4.4	53.6	2.2	3.2
Black	2,977	100.0	5.2	3.8	7.5	1.4	5.1	2.4	6.7	6.8	4.7	53.2	1.6	1.4
Hispanic[2]	1,141	100.0	7.5	6.3	3.8	4.3	6.9	1.0	5.5	6.5	4.5	47.0	3.4	3.0
Marital status:														
Married, husband present	12,475	100.0	9.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	4.7	1.7	10.3	6.4	4.8	51.3	1.9	3.1
All other marital statuses[3]	4,337	100.0	0.3	3.9	5.8	1.7	3.6	1.7	8.5	6.1	3.7	59.4	2.7	2.6
Educational attainment:														
Not a high school graduate	2,548	100.0	10.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	4.3	3.5	5.5	4.9	3.6	53.8	2.7	1.6
High school graduate	7,746	100.0	6.7	2.4	3.5	1.8	5.6	1.5	9.6	6.1	3.9	53.0	2.2	3.5
College: 1 to 3 years	3,347	100.0	7.8	2.5	3.3	1.9	3.9	1.1	10.9	7.1	5.2	51.7	1.6	2.9
4 or more years	3,170	100.0	2.9	2.0	1.2	4.0	2.1	1.4	12.5	7.5	6.2	55.8	1.8	2.7
Occupation:[4]														
Managerial-professional	3,789	100.0	4.5	1.7	1.3	3.2	3.4	1.0	11.6	7.0	5.6	61.1	2.1	1.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	7,399	100.0	5.5	3.0	3.0	2.2	4.0	1.2	10.0	8.2	5.5	53.9	2.1	1.3
Service workers	2,367	100.0	10.3	1.9	4.6	1.9	2.4	1.9	7.4	3.3	1.6	48.4	2.7	13.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	571	100.0	9.1	2.1	0.7	1.9	5.8	2.5	11.2	2.6	5.4	55.5	1.8	1.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,518	100.0	10.7	2.7	5.6	1.4	8.8	3.9	8.6	3.5	2.9	50.0	1.6	0.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	138	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never married women.
[4]Excludes women in the Armed Forces.

Table 5. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Full-Time Working Mothers for Children Under 15, by Characteristics of Their Mothers—Continued

Part B. Children Under 5 Years

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of mother	Number of children	Type of primary child care arrangement												
			Care in child's home by—				Care in another home by—							
		Total	Father	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Day/group care center	Nursery/preschool	Kindergarten/grade school	Child cares for self	Mother cares for child[1]
Number of children	5,060	100.0	10.7	5.1	3.6	5.0	10.5	4.2	27.5	16.5	11.5	0.4	-	5.0
Race and Hispanic origin:														
White	4,043	100.0	11.6	4.5	2.3	5.1	10.8	3.7	29.5	15.9	10.8	0.5	-	5.5
Black	808	100.0	6.1	5.8	10.6	4.6	11.1	7.3	18.8	20.2	12.7	-	-	2.5
Hispanic[2]	386	100.0	13.2	14.0	3.1	9.6	13.7	1.6	14.8	15.0	10.1	1.0	-	3.6
Marital status:														
Married, husband present	4,051	100.0	13.1	3.7	2.4	5.5	11.4	4.3	27.1	15.3	11.8	0.4	-	5.0
All other marital statuses[3]	1,009	100.0	1.3	10.7	8.3	2.9	7.1	3.8	28.8	21.3	10.1	0.5	-	5.0
Educational attainment:														
Not a high school graduate	699	100.0	14.6	8.6	6.6	7.0	8.8	7.5	17.9	12.6	11.6	0.9	-	4.0
High school graduate	2,339	100.0	11.7	5.0	3.9	3.0	14.2	4.1	26.7	15.9	9.7	0.5	-	5.2
College: 1 to 3 years	1,030	100.0	12.6	5.6	3.3	3.8	9.5	3.0	28.3	17.8	11.9	-	-	4.3
4 or more years	993	100.0	3.7	2.3	1.2	9.3	4.3	3.3	35.1	19.5	15.0	0.4	-	5.8
Occupation:[4]														
Managerial-professional	1,107	100.0	7.7	2.2	1.4	8.0	7.9	2.3	34.9	18.9	14.7	0.4	-	1.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,245	100.0	10.2	6.5	2.7	4.3	8.9	3.6	28.0	21.2	13.5	-	-	2.0
Service workers	706	100.0	17.4	3.1	5.2	5.2	8.1	3.7	21.0	8.5	3.5	0.8	-	23.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	162	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	769	100.0	12.7	7.0	7.4	2.0	20.3	9.6	22.1	8.5	7.9	1.4	-	1.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	54	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never married women.
[4]Excludes women in the Armed Forces.

Table 5. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Full-Time Working Mothers for Children Under 15, by Characteristics of Their Mothers—Continued

Part C. Children 5 to 14 Years

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of mother	Number of children	Type of primary child care arrangement												
			Care in child's home by—				Care in another home by—							
		Total	Father	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative	Day/ group care center	Nursery/ pre-school	Kinder-garten/ grade school	Child cares for self	Mother cares for child[5]
Number of children	11,752	100.0	5.0	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.8	0.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	76.2	3.0	2.1
Race and Hispanic														
White	9,165	100.0	5.1	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	2.3	2.0	1.6	77.0	3.1	2.2
Black	2,169	100.0	4.9	3.0	6.3	0.3	2.9	0.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	73.0	2.2	1.1
Hispanic[2]	755	100.0	4.6	2.4	4.1	1.6	3.4	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.6	70.5	5.2	2.6
Marital status:														
Married, husband present	8,424	100.0	7.0	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.5	75.8	2.8	2.2
All other marital statuses[3]	3,328	100.0	-	1.8	5.0	1.4	2.5	1.1	2.3	1.5	1.8	77.3	3.5	1.9
Educational attainment:														
Not a high school graduate	1,849	100.0	8.8	1.5	3.7	-	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.9	0.6	73.8	3.7	0.7
High school graduate	5,407	100.0	4.5	1.3	3.4	1.3	1.9	0.4	2.3	1.8	1.4	75.8	3.2	2.7
College: 1 to 3 years	2,317	100.0	5.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	1.5	0.2	3.2	2.4	2.2	74.6	2.4	2.3
4 or more years	2,177	100.0	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	81.1	2.6	1.3
Occupation:[4]														
Managerial-professional	2,682	100.0	3.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	86.2	2.9	1.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,154	100.0	3.7	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	2.6	2.0	77.4	3.0	1.0
Service workers	1,661	100.0	7.2	1.3	4.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	68.6	3.9	9.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	409	100.0	6.8	1.0	1.0	-	1.2	2.0	4.6	-	1.7	77.5	2.4	1.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,749	100.0	9.8	0.8	4.7	1.1	3.7	1.4	2.7	1.3	0.7	71.3	2.3	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing	84	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never married women.
[4]Excludes women in the Armed Forces.

Table 6. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Part-Time Working Mothers for Children Under 15, by Characteristics of Their Mothers

Part A. All Children

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of mother	Number of children	Type of primary child care arrangement												
			Care in child's home by—				Care in another home by—							
		Total	Father	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Day/group care center	Nursery/preschool	Kindergarten/grade school	Child cares for self	Mother cares for child[1]
Number of children	9,643	100.0	14.1	3.0	2.7	3.1	4.1	1.9	5.7	3.9	2.2	50.2	1.4	7.8
Race and Hispanic origin:														
White	8,692	100.0	15.1	2.6	2.2	3.4	3.6	1.6	5.5	3.1	2.2	50.7	1.5	8.5
Black	808	100.0	4.6	7.1	8.7	0.5	7.4	5.3	6.7	11.3	1.6	45.4	0.5	0.7
Hispanic[2]	511	100.0	17.0	5.3	2.9	-	9.2	1.6	2.5	3.5	1.4	50.9	2.3	2.9
Marital status:														
Married, husband present	8,364	100.0	15.8	1.6	2.1	3.4	3.6	1.4	5.2	3.2	2.4	51.7	1.1	8.5
All other marital statuses[3]	1,279	100.0	3.0	12.0	7.1	1.4	7.6	5.2	8.8	8.2	0.5	40.5	3.0	2.8
Educational attainment:														
Not a high school graduate	1,490	100.0	15.8	5.2	4.4	3.2	5.5	3.4	3.9	0.4	0.5	49.7	1.0	7.2
High school graduate	4,207	100.0	11.9	2.7	2.6	0.5	3.9	1.6	3.9	3.1	1.0	40.4	1.1	5.3
College: 1 to 3 years	2,157	100.0	15.4	2.0	1.7	2.9	3.1	1.9	7.9	4.5	2.3	46.5	2.1	9.8
4 or more years	1,787	100.0	8.8	1.2	1.1	9.1	2.0	0.3	6.0	6.0	5.7	50.9	0.9	8.1
Occupation:[4]														
Managerial-professional	1,936	100.0	10.0	0.8	0.7	5.7	1.5	1.7	6.5	5.4	4.5	41.8	0.5	5.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4,134	100.0	14.1	2.3	2.3	3.1	5.1	1.5	6.3	4.3	1.8	50.2	1.3	7.7
Service workers	2,785	100.0	18.6	4.2	4.3	1.4	4.6	2.2	3.5	2.6	1.4	46.3	1.4	9.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	93	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	571	100.0	6.7	7.7	5.6	1.1	4.0	2.3	7.5	2.3	0.4	56.9	1.6	3.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	127	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never married women.
[4]Excludes women in the Armed Forces.

Table 6. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Part-Time Working Mothers for Children Under 15, by Characteristics of Their Mothers—Continued

Part B. Children Under 5 Years

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of mother	Number of children	Type of primary child care arrangement												
			Care in child's home by—				Care in another home by—							
		Total	Father	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Grandparent	Other relative	Nonrelative	Day/group care center	Nursery/preschool	Kindergarten/grade school	Child cares for self	Mother cares for child[1]
Number of children	3,108	100.0	23.8	6.7	4.0	7.3	9.7	5.0	13.8	9.9	5.3	1.3	-	13.3
Race and Hispanic origin:														
White	2,735	100.0	26.0	5.5	3.3	8.2	9.3	4.3	13.2	8.2	5.6	1.4	-	15.1
Black	322	100.0	5.3	15.5	10.2	1.2	10.6	11.8	16.8	24.5	2.5	1.2	-	-
Hispanic[2]	152	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Marital status:														
Married, husband present	2,586	100.0	27.8	2.7	2.9	8.2	9.5	3.7	13.4	8.6	6.1	1.4	-	15.8
All other marital statuses[3]	522	100.0	4.0	26.8	9.2	3.1	10.5	11.5	15.9	16.3	1.3	0.8	-	0.8
Educational attainment:														
Not a high school graduate	511	100.0	26.8	8.6	7.8	5.3	12.9	9.8	10.6	1.2	1.4	-	-	15.7
High school graduate	1,184	100.0	26.4	8.8	4.8	1.7	13.2	4.9	13.4	11.6	4.0	1.8	-	9.5
College: 1 to 3 years	776	100.0	25.5	5.5	2.2	5.4	6.6	5.4	15.2	11.0	4.5	0.6	-	18.2
4 or more years	636	100.0	14.5	2.7	1.6	21.9	4.1	0.8	15.3	12.6	12.3	2.4	-	12.1
Occupation:[4]														
Managerial-professional	642	100.0	19.8	0.6	0.6	17.3	3.4	5.1	16.4	13.4	11.5	2.3	-	9.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,363	100.0	23.9	5.1	2.5	6.6	14.2	4.3	14.2	11.6	4.0	1.5	-	12.0
Service workers	951	100.0	28.5	10.9	7.7	2.5	7.5	5.4	9.8	5.5	3.8	0.6	-	17.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	19	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	107	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Farming, forestry, and fishing	27	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never married women.
[4]Excludes women in the Armed Forces.

Table 6. Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Part-Time Working Mothers for Children Under 15, by Characteristics of their Mothers—Continued

Part C. Children 5 to 14 years

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of mother	Number of children	Type of primary child care arrangement												
		Total	Care in child's home by—				Care in another home by—			Day/ group care center	Nursery/ pre-school	Kinder-garten/ grade school	Child cares for self	Mother cares for child[1]
			Father	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative	Grand-parent	Other relative	Non-relative					
Number of children	6,535	100.0	9.5	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.8	1.0	0.6	73.4	2.1	5.1
Race and Hispanic														
White	5,957	100.0	10.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.6	73.4	2.2	5.4
Black	486	100.0	4.1	1.4	7.6	-	5.3	1.0	-	2.5	1.0	74.7	0.8	1.2
Hispanic[2]	359	100.0	11.1	4.5	-	-	3.1	-	-	3.3	-	72.4	3.3	1.9
Marital status:														
Married, husband present	5,778	100.0	10.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	74.1	1.7	5.3
All other marital statuses[3]	757	100.0	2.4	1.7	5.7	0.3	5.5	0.8	4.0	2.6	-	67.9	5.0	4.2
Educational attainment:														
Not a high school graduate	979	100.0	10.0	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.6	-	0.4	-	-	75.7	1.5	2.8
High school graduate	3,023	100.0	10.9	1.4	2.8	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.2	71.6	1.9	5.7
College: 1 to 3 years	1,381	100.0	9.7	-	1.4	1.5	1.1	-	3.8	0.8	1.0	72.2	3.3	5.1
4 or more years	1,151	100.0	5.6	0.3	0.9	2.1	0.9	-	1.0	2.3	2.0	77.8	1.4	5.8
Occupation:[4]														
Managerial-professional	1,294	100.0	5.2	0.9	0.7	-	0.5	-	1.6	1.5	1.1	61.4	0.7	3.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,771	100.0	9.2	0.9	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.8	0.7	74.2	2.0	5.5
Service workers	1,834	100.0	13.5	0.7	2.5	0.9	3.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.2	70.0	2.2	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	74	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	464	100.0	4.7	5.8	4.3	0.6	1.9	2.4	4.3	0.9	-	70.0	1.9	1.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never married women.
[4]Excludes women in the Armed Forces.

Table 7. Secondary Child Care Arrangements Used by Employed Mothers for Children Under 15, by Age of Child

(Winter 1984-85. Numbers in thousands)

Age of child and type of primary child care arrangement	Total employed			Employed full time			Employed part time		
		Using secondary care			Using secondary care			Using secondary care	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
All Children									
Number of children	26,455	6,867	26.0	16,812	5,575	33.2	9,643	1,292	13.4
Care in child's home	4,699	683	14.5	2,480	421	17.0	2,219	258	11.6
By father	2,496	385	15.4	1,133	263	23.2	1,363	121	8.9
By grandparent	712	80	11.3	423	51	12.1	289	28	9.7
By other relative	804	107	13.3	539	58	10.8	265	48	18.2
By nonrelative	687	111	16.2	385	49	12.8	302	61	20.3
Care in another home	3,801	576	15.2	2,675	396	14.8	1,126	178	15.8
By grandparent	1,138	138	12.1	743	97	13.0	395	41	10.4
By other relative	467	45	9.6	285	29	10.2	182	14	(B)
By nonrelative	2,196	393	17.9	1,647	270	16.4	549	123	22.4
Organized child care facilities	2,411	488	20.2	1,830	395	21.6	581	91	15.7
Day/group care center	1,440	216	15.0	1,067	147	13.8	373	67	18.0
Nursery school/preschool	971	272	28.0	763	248	32.4	208	24	11.5
Kindergarten/grade school	13,815	5,048	36.5	8,976	4,320	48.1	4,839	728	15.0
Child cares for self	488	24	4.9	354	24	6.8	134	-	(B)
Parent cares for child[1]	1,245	52	4.2	497	18	3.6	748	34	4.6
Children Under 5 Years									
Number of children	8,168	1,073	13.1	5,060	726	14.3	3,108	347	11.2
Care in child's home	2,535	304	12.0	1,235	183	14.8	1,300	121	9.3
By father	1,282	197	15.4	542	142	26.2	740	55	7.4
By grandparent	468	26	5.6	259	23	8.9	209	3	1.4
By other relative	306	25	8.2	183	9	(B)	123	16	(B)
By nonrelative	479	56	11.7	251	9	3.6	228	47	20.6
Care in another home	3,019	385	12.7	2,135	255	11.9	884	132	14.9
By grandparent	833	93	11.2	533	58	10.9	300	36	12.0
By other relative	367	34	9.2	212	21	9.6	155	13	(B)
By nonrelative	1,819	258	14.2	1,390	176	12.7	429	83	19.3
Organized child care facilities	1,888	357	18.9	1,415	283	20.0	473	75	15.9
Day/group care center	1,142	156	13.7	835	97	11.6	307	59	19.2
Nursery school/preschool	746	201	26.9	580	186	32.1	166	16	(B)
Kindergarten/grade school	62	11	(B)	21	-	(B)	41	11	(B)
Child cares for self	-	-	(B)	-	-	(B)	-	-	(B)
Parent cares for child[1]	664	13	2.0	252	5	2.0	412	8	1.9
Children 5 to 14 Years									
Number of children	18,287	5,794	31.7	11,752	4,850	41.2	6,535	944	14.4
Care in child's home	2,164	375	17.4	1,245	236	19.0	919	138	15.1
By father	1,214	186	15.3	591	120	20.3	623	66	10.6
By grandparent	244	52	21.3	164	28	(B)	80	24	(B)
By other relative	498	81	16.3	356	48	13.5	142	32	(B)
By nonrelative	208	56	27.1	134	40	(B)	74	16	(B)
Care in another home	782	190	24.3	540	143	26.6	242	46	19.1
By grandparent	305	45	14.9	210	40	19.0	95	5	(B)
By other relative	100	10	(B)	73	8	(B)	27	1	(B)
By nonrelative	377	135	35.7	257	95	37.1	120	40	(B)
Organized child care facilities	523	129	24.7	415	112	27.0	108	18	(B)
Day/group care center	298	58	19.5	232	49	21.1	66	9	(B)
Nursery school/preschool	225	71	31.4	183	63	(B)	42	9	(B)
Kindergarten/grade school	13,753	5,037	36.6	8,955	4,320	48.2	4,798	716	14.9
Child cares for self	488	24	4.9	354	24	6.8	134	-	(B)
Parent cares for child[1]	581	39	6.7	245	13	5.3	336	26	7.7

[1]Includes women working at home or away from home.

Table 8. Percent Distribution of Weekly Cash Payments Made by Employed Mothers for Child Care Arrangements, by Selected Characteristics

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Not paying cash	Paying cash										
			Number	Total	Under $10	$10 to $19	$20 to $29	$30 to $39	$40 to $49	$50 to $59	$60 to $69	$70 and over	Median (dollars)
Number of women	7,713	2,414	5,299	100.0	3.8	11.0	20.7	19.4	15.7	12.9	5.9	10.6	37.5
Number of children:													
1 child	3,746	1,303	2,443	100.0	3.5	11.0	24.5	21.7	17.2	12.7	4.8	4.7	35.1
2 children	3,041	822	2,219	100.0	3.8	9.3	17.4	18.7	14.8	13.3	7.7	15.0	40.5
3 or more children	926	289	638	100.0	5.2	17.1	17.6	12.6	12.8	12.5	4.5	17.7	38.0
Age of youngest child:													
Less than 1 year old	983	337	646	100.0	1.2	10.6	15.6	20.4	14.2	20.3	3.4	14.4	41.6
1 year old	1,157	316	841	100.0	3.1	4.6	19.3	16.1	19.3	11.0	9.3	17.3	43.6
2 years old	1,140	273	867	100.0	2.6	7.8	18.9	18.8	14.7	18.6	6.1	12.5	41.4
3 years old	1,111	293	818	100.0	3.9	6.3	14.4	21.4	22.8	15.0	5.9	10.3	41.8
4 years old	963	254	709	100.0	3.1	12.8	22.3	19.3	15.1	11.7	5.0	10.7	36.1
5 to 11 years old	2,170	793	1,377	100.0	6.8	18.9	26.0	20.7	11.3	6.9	5.7	3.7	29.4
12 to 14 years old	189	147	42	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Employment status:													
Full time	5,686	1,597	4,089	100.0	2.2	8.3	18.7	20.1	16.8	15.4	7.1	11.4	40.5
Part time	2,027	817	1,210	100.0	9.4	20.3	27.3	17.0	12.1	4.5	2.2	7.2	27.5
Marital status:													
Married, husband present	5,495	1,549	3,946	100.0	3.9	9.8	19.4	19.2	15.6	14.5	5.9	11.5	38.8
All other martital statuses[1]	2,218	865	1,353	100.0	3.6	14.4	24.5	19.7	15.9	8.2	6.1	7.5	33.8

[1]Includes married, husband absent (including separated), widowed, divorced, and never married women.
Note: Median cash payments derived from more detailed distribution of dollar amounts.

Appendix A. Overview of the SIPP Program

BACKGROUND

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides a major expansion in the kind and amount of information available to analyze the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. The information supplied by this survey is expected to provide a better understanding of the level and changes in the level of well-being of the population and of how economic situations are related to the demographic and social characteristics of individuals. The data collected in SIPP will be especially useful in studying Federal transfer programs, estimating program cost and effectiveness, and assessing the effect of proposed changes in program regulations and benefit levels. Analysis of other important national issues, such as tax reform, Social Security program costs, and national health insurance can be expanded and refined, based on the information from this new survey.

The first interviews in the SIPP took place in October 1983, nearly 8 years after the research and developmental phase, the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP), was initiated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in 1975. Between 1975 and 1980 extensive research was undertaken to design and test new procedures for collecting income and related socioeconomic data on a subannual basis in a longitudinal framework. Much of the work centered around four experimental field tests that were conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of the Census to examine different concepts, procedures, questionnaires, and recall periods. Two of the tests were restricted to a small number of geographic sites; the other two were nationwide. In the first nationwide test, the 1978 Research Panel, approximately 2,000 households were interviewed. Because of the relatively small number of interviews, controlled experimental comparisons of alternatives were not possible; however, the panel did demonstrate that many new ideas and methods were feasible. It also laid a foundation for the largest and most complex test: the 1979 Research Panel. This panel consisted of a nationally representative sample of 8,200 households and provided a vehicle for feasibility tests and controlled experiments of alternative design features.

In the fall of 1981, virtually all funding for ISDP research and planning of the continuing SIPP program was deleted from the budget of the Social Security Administration. The loss of funding for fiscal year 1982 brought all work on the new survey to a halt. In fiscal year 1983, however, money for initiation of the new survey was allotted in the budget of the Bureau of the Census. Work began almost immediately in preparation for the survey start in October 1983. The design of the questionnaire for the first interview was similar in structure to that used in the 1979 ISDP panel study with two important exceptions. First, the reference period for the questions was extended from 3 months to 4 months in order to reduce the number of interviews and, therefore, lower costs. Second, the questions covering labor force activity were expanded in order to provide estimates that were closer, on a conceptual basis, to those derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The design also incorporated a number of other modifications resulting from experience with the 1979 pilot study.

SURVEY CONTENT

There are three basic elements contained in the overall design of the survey content. The first is a control card that serves several important functions. The control card is used to record basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in the household at the time of the initial interview. Because households are interviewed a total of eight or nine times, the card is also used to record changes in characteristics such as age, educational attainment, and marital status, and to record the dates when persons enter or leave the household. Finally, during each interview, information on each source of income received and the name of each job or business is transcribed to the card so that this information can be used in the updating process in subsequent interviews.

The second major element of the survey content is the core portion of the questionnaire. The core questions are repeated at each interview and cover labor force activity, the types and amounts of income received during the 4-month reference period, and participation status in various programs. Some of the important elements of labor force activity are recorded separately for each week of the period. Income recipiency and amounts are recorded on a monthly basis with the exception of amounts of property income (interest, dividends, rent, etc.) Data for these types are recorded as totals for the 4-month period. The core also contains questions covering attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation.

The third major element is the various supplements or topical modules that will be included during selected household visits. The topical modules cover areas that need not be examined every 4 months. Certain of these topical modules are considered to be so important that they are

viewed as an integral part of the overall survey. Other topical modules have more specific and more limited purposes. No topical modules were included in the first or second waves of SIPP during the first year of the survey. (See the following section on sample design and table A-1 for a definition of the term "wave.") The third wave topical module covered (1) educational attainment, (2) work history, and (3) health characteristics (including disability). The fourth wave topical module covered (1) assets and liabilities, (2) pension plan coverage, and (3) housing characteristics. The fifth wave topical module covered (1) child care, (2) child support agreements, (3) support for nonhousehold members, (4) program participation history, and (5) reasons for not working. The sixth wave topical module covered (1) calendar year income and benefits, (2) taxes, and (3) education and training. The seventh wave topical module updated information collected in the fourth wave, and the eighth wave topical module covered (1) support for nonhousehold members, (2) marital history, (3) migration history, and (4) fertility. The ninth wave topical module collected data on (1) calendar year income and benefits, (2) taxes, and (3) school enrollment and financing.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The SIPP sample design for the 1984 panel consists of about 26,000 housing units selected to represent the noninstitutional population of the United States. (See appendix C for more details on the procedures used to select the sample.) About 20,900 of these were occupied and eligible for interview. Table A-1 shows the sample design for the first panel of SIPP. Each household in the sample was scheduled to be interviewed at 4-month intervals over a period of 2½ years beginning in October 1983. The reference period for the questions is the 4-month period preceding the interview. For example, households interviewed in October 1983 were asked questions for the months June, July, August, and September. This household was interviewed again in February 1984 for the October through January period. The sample households within a given panel are divided into four subsamples of nearly equal size. These subsamples are called rotation groups and one rotation group is interviewed each month. In general, one cycle of four interviews covering the entire sample, using the same questionnaire, is called a wave. This design was chosen because it provides a smooth and steady work load for data collection and processing.

New panels of smaller size were introduced in February 1985 and 1986 and a new panel is scheduled to be introduced in February of 1987. This overlapping design provides a larger sample size from which cross-sectional estimates can be made. The overlap also enhances the survey's ability to measure change by lowering the standard errors on differences between estimates for two points in time.

SURVEY OPERATIONS

Data collection operations are managed through the Census Bureau's 12 permanent regional offices. A staff of interviewers assigned to SIPP conduct interviews by personal visit each month with most interviewing completed during the first 2 weeks of that month. Completed questionnaires are transmitted to the regional offices where they undergo an extensive clerical edit before being entered into the Bureau's SIPP data processing system. Upon entering this processing system the data are subjected to a detailed computer edit. Errors identified in this phase are corrected and computer processing continues.

Two of the major steps of computer processing are the assignment of weights to each sample person and imputation for missing survey responses. The weighting procedures assure that SIPP estimates of the number of persons agree with independent estimates of the population within specified age, race, and sex categories. The procedures also assure close correspondence with monthly CPS estimates of households. In almost all cases, a survey nonresponse is assigned a value in the imputation phase of processing. The imputation for missing responses is based on procedures generally referred to as the "hot deck" approach. This approach assigns values for nonresponses from sample persons who did provide responses and who have characteristics similar to those of the nonrespondents.

The longitudinal design of SIPP dictates that all persons 15 years old and over present as household members at the time of the first interview be part of the survey throughout the entire 2½ year-period. To meet this goal the survey collects information useful in locating persons who move. In addition, field procedures were established that allow for the transfer of sample cases between regional offices. Persons moving within a 100-mile radius of an original sampling area (a county or group of counties) are followed and continue with the normal personal interviews at 4-month intervals. Those moving to a new residence that falls outside the 100-mile radius of any SIPP sampling area are interviewed by telephone. The geographic areas defined by these rules contain more than 95 percent of the U.S. population.

Because most types of analysis using SIPP data will be dependent not on data for individuals but on groups of individuals (households, families, etc.), provisions were made to interview all "new" persons living with original sample persons (those interviewed in the first wave). These new sample persons entering the survey through contact with original sample persons are considered as part of the sample only while residing with the original sample person.

Appendix B. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. The estimates in this report are restricted to the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. The estimates exclude persons in group quarters.

Age. The age (in years) of the child is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes American Indians, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and any other race except White and Black.

Hispanic or Spanish origin. Persons of Hispanic or Spanish origin were determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (or the origin of some other household member) from a "flash card" listing ethnic origins. Hispanics, in particular, were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin. It should be noted that Hispanics may be of any race.

Marital status. Data refer to marital status at the time of the survey. The two classifications are used in this report: "married, spouse present" and "all other marital statuses" (also called "unmarried"). The latter classification includes persons who are separated, married but whose spouse is absent from the household, widowed, divorced, or single (never married).

Children. Children in this report refer to all persons under 15 years old in households who are living either with their natural parents, adopted or step-parents, or with legal guardians. Excluded are children in foster homes. Preschool age children are defined as children under 5 years old while grade-school age children are those 5 to 14 years old. Infants are defined as children under 1 year of age.

Child care arrangements. Data on child care arrangements were obtained from persons interviewed from January to April 1985, who were the parents or legal guardians of children under 15 years old at the time of the interview and were employed during the month prior to the interview. The arrangements used to care for their children refer to the arrangements usually used during the month preceding the interview while the parent/guardian was at work.

Child care arrangements for each child were c'assified as either primary or secondary arrangements depending on which arrangement was used most and which was used second most (as measured in hours) during a typical week. Attending school and care by the child himself were also included as possible child care arrangements since they indicate what the child was doing during the hours that the mother was at work.

Child care expenses. The monetary amounts shown in this report represent the estimated weekly costs for all children under 15 years of age while the mother was at work. Excluded are the amounts of any noncash payments made for child care services. Costs attributable to nursery or preschools are included but costs incurred when enrolling a child in kindergarten or grade school are excluded from the estimates.

Median cost of child care. The median weekly cost for child care services is the amount which divided the dollar distribution of the costs into two equal groups, one having expenses above the median, and the other having expenses below the median.

Time lost from work. This refers to the time lost from work by the respondent or the respondent's spouse in the reference month due to a failure in obtaining child care arrangements.

Employment status. Persons in the child care supplement were classified as being employed in the month preceding the interview if they either (a) worked as paid employees or worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm or worked without pay in a family business or farm, or (b) were temporarily absent from work either with or without pay.

Full time and part time. The data on full- and part-time workers pertain to the number of hours a person usually works per week from all jobs, either as an employee or in his own business or profession. Persons who report themselves as usually working 35 or more hours each week are classified as full-time workers; persons who report that they usually work fewer than 35 hours per week are classified as part-time workers.

Occupation. Data refer to the civilian job currently held at the time of the interview. If two or more jobs were held, the occupation shown in this report refer to the job in which the respondent worked the most hours.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report are derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was completed. The following categories used in this report are based on the number of years of school completed: not a high school graduate (less than 12 years); high school graduate (12 years); college, 1 to 3 years (13 through 15 years); and college, 4 or more years (16 or more years of school completed).

Symbols. A dash (-) represents zero or a number which rounds to zero; "B" means that the base is too small to show the derived measure (less than 200,000 persons).

Rounding of estimates. Individual numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Derived measures are based on unrounded numbers when possible; otherwise, they are based on the rounded numbers.

Appendix C. Source and Reliability of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The data were collected during the fifth wave of the 1984 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The SIPP universe is the noninstitutionalized resident population of persons living in the United States.[1] However, this report excludes information collected from the farm population and persons living in group quarters.

The 1984 panel SIPP sample is located in 174 areas comprising 450 counties (including one partial county) and independent cities. Within these areas, the bulk of the sample consisted of clusters of 2 to 4 living quarters (LQs), systematically selected from lists of addresses prepared for the 1970 decennial census. The sample was updated to reflect new construction.

Approximately 26,000 living quarters were designated for the sample. For Wave 1, interviews were obtained from the occupants of about 19,900 of the designated living quarters. Most of the remaining 6,100 living quarters were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 1,000 of the 6,100 living quarters were not interviewed because the occupants refused to be interviewed, could not be found at home, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise unavailable. Thus, occupants of about 95 percent of all eligible living quarters participated in Wave 1 of the survey.

For the subsequent waves, only original sample persons (those interviewed in the first wave) and persons living with them were eligible to be interviewed. With certain restrictions, original sample persons were to be followed even if they moved to a new address. All noninterviewed households from Wave 1 were automatically designated as noninterviews for all subsequent waves. When original sample persons moved without leaving forwarding addresses or moved to extremely remote parts of the country, additional noninterviews resulted.

Noninterviews. Tabulations in this report were drawn from interviews conducted from January through April 1985. Table C-1 summarizes information on nonresponse for the interview months in which the data used to produce this report were collected.

[1]The noninstitutionalized resident population includes persons living in group quarter, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates and nursing home residents, were not eligible to be in the survey. Also, United States citizens residing abroad were not eligible to be in the survey. With these qualifications, persons who were at least 15 years of age at the time of interview were eligible to be interviewed.

Table C-1. Sample Size by Month and Interview Status

Month	Eligible	Interviewed	Non-interviewed	Non-response rate (%)
January '85 . .	5,600	4,700	900	16*
February '85 . .	5,600	4,700	1,000	17
March '85** . .	4,600	3,800	800	18
April '85	4,700	3,800	900	18

*Due to rounding of all numbers at 100, there are some inconsistencies. The percentage was calculated using unrounded numbers.
**Starting in March 1985, a sample cut was implemented for budgetary reasons.

Some respondents do not respond to some of the questions. Therefore, the nonresponse rate for some items such as child care arrangements may differ from item to item. (See appendix D.)

Estimation. The estimation procedure used to derive SIPP person weights involved several stages of weight adjustments. In the first wave, each person received a base weight equal to the inverse of his/her probability of selection. For each subsequent interview, each person received a base weight that accounted for following movers.

A noninterview adjustment factor was applied to the weight of every occupant of interviewed households to account for households which were eligible for the sample but were not interviewed. (Individual nonresponse within partially interviewed households was treated with imputation. No special adjustment was made for noninterviews in group quarters.) A factor was applied to each interviewed person's weight to account for the SIPP sample areas not having the same population distribution as the strata from which they were selected.

An additional stage of adjustment to persons' weights was performed to bring the sample estimates into agreement with independent monthly estimates of the civilian (and some military) noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1980 Census of Population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. To increase accuracy, weights were further adjusted in such a manner that SIPP sample estimates would closely agree with special Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates by type of householder (married, single with relatives or single without relatives by

sex and race) and relationship to householder (spouse or other).[2] The estimation procedure for the data in the report also involved an adjustment so that the husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

SIPP estimates in this report are based on a sample; they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: nonsampling and sampling. The magnitude of SIPP sampling error can be estimated, but this is not true of nonsampling error. Found below are descriptions of sources of SIPP nonsampling error, followed by a discussion of sampling error, its estimation, and its use in data analysis.

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, biases resulting from the differing recall periods caused by the rotation pattern and failure to represent all units within the universe (undercoverage). Quality control and edit procedures were used to reduce errors made by respondents, coders and interviewers.

Undercoverage in SIPP results from missed living quarters and missed persons within sample households. It is known that undercoverage varies with age, race, and sex. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks than for non-Blacks. Ratio estimation to independent age-race-sex population controls partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than the interviewed persons in the same age-race-sex group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the decennial census.

The Bureau has used complex techniques to adjust the weights for nonresponse, but the success of these techniques in avoiding bias is unknown.

A bias may also occur in estimates related to unsupervised children. An example of such an estimate is total number of unsupervised children. The following causes for bias are suggested.

1. The complexity of the questions and concepts used to identify unsupervised children may have led to confusion among respondents.
2. In some jurisdictions the parents of children found to be "unsupervised" could be charged with the crime of "child neglect."
3. Respondents may fear they are placing a child in jeopardy by disclosing that the child is alone or unsupervised.
4. It may be more socially desirable to report that a child is supervised than that the child is not supervised.

The misreporting of any specific child care arrangement may affect the overall distribution of child care arrangements shown in this report. For example, an underestimate in the proportion of children being left without adult supervision would result in overestimates for one or more of the other child care arrangements.

Comparability with other statistics. Caution should be exercised when comparing data from this report with data from earlier SIPP publications or with data from other surveys. The comparability problems are caused by sources such as the seasonal patterns for many characteristics and different nonsampling errors.

Sampling variability. Standard errors indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The standard errors for the most part measure the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified

[2]These special CPS estimates are slightly different from the published monthly CPS estimates. The differences arise from forcing counts of husbands to agree with counts of wives.

confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Standard errors may also be used for hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses tested are 1) the population parameters are identical versus 2) they are different. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the parameters are different when, in fact, they are identical.

All statements of comparison in the report have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better, and most have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance or better. This means that, for most differences cited in the report, the estimated absolute difference between parameters is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. If other differences have been mentioned, the estimated absolute difference between parameters is between 1.6 and 2.0 times the standard error of the difference. In such a case, the statement of comparison is qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence").

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as medians and percent distributions) are shown in the report only when the base is 200,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs. Also, care must be taken in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, in case of a borderline difference, even a small amount of nonsampling error can lead to a wrong decision about the hypotheses, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Standard error parameters and tables and their use. To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of statistics and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Most of the SIPP statistics have greater variance than those obtained through a simple random sample of the same size because clusters of living quarters are sampled for SIPP. Two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") were developed to calculate variances for each type of characteristic.

The "a" and "b" parameters vary by subgroup. Table C-4 provides "a" and "b" parameters for characteristics of interest in this report. The "a" and "b" parameters may be used to directly calculate the standard error for estimated numbers and percentages. Because the actual variance behavior was not identical for all statistics within a group, the standard errors computed from parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error for any specific statistic.

For those users who wish further simplification, we have also provided general standard errors in tables C-2 and C-3. Note that these standard errors must be adjusted by an "f" factor from table C-4. The standard errors resulting from this simplified approach are less accurate. Methods for using these parameters and tables for computation of standard errors are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, S_x, of an estimated number of persons shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. (Note that neither method should be applied to dollar values.)

It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$S_x = fs \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-4, and s is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-2. Alternatively, Sx may be approximated by the formula

$$S_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

from which the standard errors in table C-2 were calculated. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula 1 above. Here x is the size of the estimate and "a" and "b" are the parameters associated with the particular type of characteristic being estimated.

Illustration. SIPP estimates from text table G of this report show that 550,000 women with one child between 3 and 4 years old paid cash for child care arrangements. The appropriate "a" and "b" parameters and "f" factor from table C-4 and the appropriate general standard error from table C-2 are

$a = -.0000669$, $b = 5,980$, $f = 0.52$, $s = 108,000$

Using formula 1, the approximate standard error is

$S_x = 0.52 \times 108,000 \approx 56,000$

Table C-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
200	66	50,000	923
300	81	80,000	1,066
600	114	100,000	1,110
1,000	147	130,000	1,111
2,000	208	135,000	1,103
5,000	326	150,000	1,068
8,000	410	160,000	1,032
11,000	477	180,000	927
13,000	516	200,000	760
15,000	552	210,000	639
17,000	585	220,000	469
22,000	658		
26,000	708		
30,000	753		

Table C-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
200	3.3	4.6	7.2	9.9	14.3	16.5
300	2.7	3.8	5.9	8.1	11.7	13.5
600	1.9	2.7	4.1	5.7	8.2	9.5
1,000	1.5	2.1	3.2	4.4	6.4	7.4
2,000	1.0	1.5	2.3	3.1	4.5	5.2
5,000	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.3
8,000	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.6
11,000	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
13,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
17,000	0.36	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
22,000	0.31	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6
26,000	0.29	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4
30,000	0.27	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3
50,000	0.21	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
80,000	0.16	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
100,000	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
130,000	0.13	0.18	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
220,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

Using formula 2, the approximate standard error is

$$\sqrt{(-.0000669)\ (550{,}000)^2 + (5{,}980)(550{,}000)} \approx 57{,}000$$

The 95-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 436,000 to 664,000. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all samples.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage have different parameters, use the parameter (and appropriate factor) of the numerator. If proportions are presented instead of percentages, note that the standard error of a proportion is equal to the quotient of the standard error of the corresponding percentage and 100.

For the percentage of persons, the approximate standard error, S(x,p), of the estimated percentage p can be obtained by the formula

$$S_{(x,p)} = fs \qquad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-4 and s is the standard error on the estimate from table C-3. Alternatively, it may be approximated by the formula

$$S_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{(b/x)\ (p)\ (100-p)} \qquad (4)$$

from which the standard errors in table C-3 were calculated. Use of this formula will give more accurate results than use of formula 3 above. Here x is the size of the subclass of persons which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0<p<100$), and b is the parameter associated with the characteristic in the numerator.

Illustration. Text table G shows that an estimated 23.8% of women with a single child between 3 and 4 years old who paid cash for child care arrangements paid at least $50.00 per week. Using formula 3 with the "f" factor from table C-4 and the appropriate standard error from table C-3, the appropriate standard error is

$$S_{(x,p)} = 0.52 \times 8.6\% = 4.5\%$$

Using formula 4 with the "b" parameter from table C-4, the approximate standard error is

$$S_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{5{,}980}{550{,}000}\ 23.8\%(100\%-23.8\%)} = 4.4\%$$

Consequently, the 95-percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 15.0 to 32.6 percent.

Standard error of a difference within this report. The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$S_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{S_x^2 + S_y^2} \qquad (5)$$

where S_x and S_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y.

The estimates can be numbers, percents, ratios, etc. The above formula assumes that the sample correlation coefficient, r, between the two estimates is zero. If r is really positive (negative), then this assumption will lead to overestimates (underestimates) of the true standard error.

Illustration. Again using text table G, 32.1% of single child women who were employed full time and paid cash for child care arrangements paid at least $50.00 per week and 9.3% of those who worked part time paid at least $50.00 per week. The standard errors for these percentages are computed using formula 4, to be 3.1% and 3.7%. Assuming that these two estimates are not correlated, the standard error of the estimated difference of 22.7 percentage points is

$$S_{(x-y)} = (3.1\%)^2 + (3.7\%)^2 = 4.8\%$$

The 95-percent confidence interval is from 13.1 to 32.3 percentage points. Since this interval does not contain zero, we conclude that the difference is significant at the 5-percent level.

Standard error of a median. The median quantity of some item such as income for a given group of persons is that quantity such that at least half the group have as much or more and at least half the group have as much or less. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution of the item as well as the size of the group. Standard errors on medians may be calculated by the procedure described below.

An approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a confidence interval about it. (See the section on sampling variability for a general discussion of confidence intervals.) The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68-percent confidence limits and hence the standard error of a median based on sample data.

1. Determine, using either formula 3 or formula 4, the standard error of an estimate of 50 percent of the group;

2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1;

3. Using the distribution of the item within the group, calculate the quantity of the item such that the percent of the group owning more is equal to the smaller percentage found in step 2. This quantity will be the upper limit for the 68-percent confidence interval. In a similar fashion, calculate the quantity of the item such that the percent of the group owning more is equal to the larger percentage found in step 2. This quantity will be the lower limit for the 68-percent confidence interval;

4. Divide the difference between the two quantities determined in step 3 by two to obtain the standard error of the median.

To perform step 3, it will be necessary to interpolate. Different methods of interpolation may be used. The most common are simple linear interpolation and Pareto interpolation. The appropriateness of the method depends on the form of the distribution around the median. If density is declining in

Table C-4. SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters

Characteristic	a	b	f-factor
Total or White			
16 + program participation and benefits (3):			
Both sexes	-0.0001030	17,539	0.90
Male	-0.0002167	17,539	0.90
Female	-0.0001962	17,539	0.90
18 + welfare history and AFDC:			
Both sexes (2)	-0.0001026	17,539	0.90
Male	-0.0002162	17,539	0.90
Female	-0.0001952	17,539	0.90
16 + income and labor force[1] (4):			
Both sexes	-0.0000351	5,980	0.52
Male	-0.0000739	5,980	0.52
Female	-0.0000669	5,980	0.52
0-15 child care (5)	-0.0001155	5,980	0.52
All others[2] (6):			
Both sexes	-0.0000943	21,746	1.00
Male	-0.0001951	21,746	1.00
Female	-0.0001827	21,746	1.00
Black (1)			
Both sexes	-0.0002916	8,045	0.61
Male	-0.0006266	8,045	0.61
Female	-0.0005453	8,045	0.61

[1]Also use these parameters for tabulations of women by loss of work time from failure of child care arrangements and by cash payments made for child care.
[2]These parameters are to be used for all tabulations not specifically covered by any other category in this table.

Note: For cross tabulations for persons apply the paramenters of the category showing the smaller number in parentheses.

the area, then we recommend Pareto interpolation. If density is fairly constant in the area, then we recommend linear interpolation. Note, however, that Pareto interpolation can never be used if the interval contains zero or negative measures of the item of interest. Interpolation is used as follows. The quantity of the item such that "p" percent own more is

$$\text{Pareto: } X_{pN} = \exp\left[\frac{\text{Ln}\,(p_N/N_1)}{\text{Ln}\,(N_2/N_1)}\right] \text{Ln}\,(A_2/A_1) \cdot A_1 \qquad (6)$$

if Pareto Interpolation is indicated and

$$\text{Linear: } x_{pN} = \frac{pN - N_1}{N_2 - N_1} \quad (A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \qquad (7)$$

if linear interpolation is indicated, where N is the size of the group,

A1 and A2 are the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the interval in which XpN falls,

N1 and N2 are the estimated number of group members owning more than A1 and A2, respectively,

exp refers to the exponential function and

Ln refers to the natural logarithm function.

Illustration. Again using text table G, the median weekly cash payment by employed mothers with one child less than 1 year old was $41.1. The size of this group was 263,000.

1. Using formula 4, the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 263,000 is about 7.5 percentage points.

2. Following step (2), the two percentages of interest are 42.5 and 57.5.

3. By examining text table G, we see that the percentage 42.5 falls in the interval from $40 to $49. (Since 51.8% pay more than $40 per month, but only 35.4% pay more than $50 per month, the quantity that exactly 42.5% pay more than must be between $40 and $49.) Thus A_1 = $40, A_2 = $49, N_1 = 136,000, and N_2 = 93,000. In this case, we decided to use Pareto interpolation.

Therefore, the upper bound of a 68 confidence interval for the median is

$$\exp\left[\left(\text{Ln}\frac{(.425)\,(263{,}000)}{136{,}000} \Big/ \text{Ln}\frac{93{,}000}{136{,}000}\right)\text{Ln}\frac{49}{40}\right] \qquad (40)$$

$$= \$44.4$$

Also by examining text table G, we see that the percentage of 57.5 falls in the interval from $30 to $39. Thus, A_1 = $30, A_2 = $39, N_1 = 192,000, and N_2 = 136,000. We also decided to use Pareto interpolation for this case. So the lower bound of a 68 confidence interval for the median is

$$\exp\left[\left(\text{Ln}\frac{(.575)\,(263{,}000)}{192{,}000} \Big/ \text{Ln}\frac{136{,}000}{192{,}000}\right)\text{Ln}\frac{39}{30}\right] \qquad (30)$$

$$= \$36.0$$

Thus, the 68-percent confidence interval on the estimated median is from $36.0 to $44.4. An approximate standard error is

$$\frac{\$44.4 - \$36.0}{2} = \$4.2$$

Standard errors of ratios of medians. The standard error for a ratio of medians is approximated by:

$$S_{x/y} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{S_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{S_x}{x}\right)^2\right]} \qquad (8)$$

where x and y are the medians, and sx and sy are their associated standard errors. Formula 8 assumes that the medians are not correlated. If the correlation between the two medians is actually positive (negative), then this procedure will provide an overestimate (underestimate) of the standard error for the ratio of medians.

Appendix D. Data Quality

Two principal determinants of the quality of data collected in household surveys are the magnitude of the imputed responses and the accuracy of the responses that are provided. This appendix provides information on the imputation rates for selected child care items in the Survey of Income and Program Participation and covers some of the problems encountered in collecting data on child care expenses from the respondents in the survey.

Imputed responses refer either to missing responses for specific questions or "items" in the questionnaire or to responses that were rejected in the editing procedure because of improbable or inconsistent responses. An example of the latter is when a 14 year old child is said to be cared for in a nursery school during the time his parent is at work.

The estimates shown in this report are produced after all items have been edited and imputed whenever necessary. Missing or inconsistent responses to specific questions are assigned a value in the imputation phase of the data processing operation. The procedure used to assign or impute most responses for missing or inconsistent data for SIPP is commonly referred to as the "hot deck" imputation method. This process assigns item values reported in the survey by respondents to nonrespondents. The respondent from whom the value is taken is called the "donor." Values from donors are assigned by controlling for demographic and labor force data available for both donors and nonrespondents. The control variables used for child care items generally included the age of the child for whom there was missing data, the parent's marital status and whether the parent was employed part time or full time.

Imputation rates for both primary and secondary child care arrangements (items 1a and 1e in the questionnaire shown in Appendix E) for the respondents' three youngest children are shown in table D-1. The imputation rates are calculated by dividing the number of missing or inconsistent responses by the total number of responses that should have been provided based on the number of children in the household who required child care responses. In general, the level of imputation for child care arrangements in SIPP was about 5 percent, a level comparable to those reported in prior Census Bureau child care surveys.

Table D-2 shows imputation rates for items concerning time lost from work due to failures in child care arrangements and cash payments made for child care arrangements. Of the 1,586 respondents who were to answer the item if they or their spouse lost any time from work during the last month, 7.5 percent had their response imputed. Another 7.6 percent failed to answer the question if any cash payment was made for child care services, but for those women who were determined to have made a cash payment, only 2.1 percent failed to report on the amount of the payment.

An evaluation of the quality of the responses on SIPP is limited because of the general lack of data sets on child care at the national level. Wherever appropriate in the text of this report, comparisons have been made with data sources to evaluate the distribution of child care arrangements of preschoolers, the amount and frequency of cash payments made by families, time lost from work due to failures in child care arrangements, and estimates of unmarried males living with their children.

Table D-1. Imputation Rates for Items on Primary and Secondary Child Care Arrangements

(For the three youngest children under 15 years old)

Arrangement and order of child	Unweighted number of children	Percent of responses imputed
Primary arrangement:		
First child	3,462	5.3
Second child	1,703	4.7
Third child	438	5.0
Secondary arrangement:		
First child	846	3.7
Second child	498	2.8
Third child	123	5.7

Table D-2. Imputation Rates for Time Lost From Work Because of Failures in Arrangements and for Cash Payments Made for Arrangements

Item	Unweighted number of respondents	Percent of responses imputed
Time lost from work[1]	1,586	7.5
Was cash payment made?[1]	1,586	7.6
Amount of cash payment[2]	1,044	2.2

[1]Limited to respondents who for any of their three youngest children, one or more of the following primary or secondary child care arrangements were used: grandparent, other relative of child (excluding family members), nonrelative of child, day/group care center, nursery school or preschool.
[2]Limited to respondents who were determined to have made a cash payment for child care arrangements.

Estimates of weekly child care payments presented special data collection problems. The data in SIPP represent the total child care expenses for all children in the household who were cared for by grandparents, other non-family relatives, nonrelatives, group/day care centers, nursery schools or preschools. Because of the above collection procedures, cost estimates for specific child care arrangements can only be ascertained if there was only one child in the household and if that child used only one type of arrangement. This procedure, however analytically limiting, was chosen because it became apparent when this questionnaire was pretested that the desired detail could not effectively be given by the respondents.

Unlike many other services purchased by individuals, the scope of duties and hours of child care services are not uniformly defined across households. Several types of problems were encountered by the respondents. One such problem was that respondents often hired child care providers to work in their home who also performed other duties such as household cleaning, cooking, and marketing as part of their total cash payment. Thus, the respondent could not determine the actual cost incurred by the child care component out of the total cash payment.

Another typical problem arose when the respondent made a single cash paymemnt to a caretaker who provided child care services for more than one child in a household. Often, it was not possible for a respondent to prorate the costs per child as child care providers may spend different amounts of time looking after children of different ages. Thus, it would be incorrect to assume that child care costs for two children in different age groups would be the same.

Appendix E. Facsimile of SIPP Child Care Questionnaire

Section 5 — TOPICAL MODULES

Part A — CHILD CARE

CHECK ITEM T1 — Is . . . the designated parent or guardian of children under 15 years of age who live in this household? — 8000
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T5*

CHECK ITEM T2 — Is "Worked" marked on the ISS for . . .? — 8002
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T5*

CHECK ITEM T3

	YOUNGEST	SECOND YOUNGEST	THIRD YOUNGEST
Enter names, ages and person numbers of children under 15, beginning with the youngest. *Ask 1a–1f for youngest child and then repeat for second and third youngest child.*	8004 Person No. ☐☐☐ Name Age	8006 Person No. ☐☐☐ Name Age	8008 Person No. ☐☐☐ Name Age
1a. Now we have a few questions about how the children are cared for while . . . works. **During** *(Last month)* **what was** *(Name of child)* **usually doing or how was** *(Name of child)* **usually cared for during most of the hours that . . . worked?** *Mark the arrangement in which the child spent the most hours in a typical week.* *Mark (X) only one box.*	8010 1 ☐ Child's other parent/stepparent 2 ☐ Child's brother/sister 15+ 3 ☐ Child's brother/sister under 15 4 ☐ Child's grandparent 5 ☐ Other relative of child 6 ☐ Nonrelative of child 7 ☐ Child in day/group care center 8 ☐ Child in nursery/preschool 9 ☐ Child in kindergarten, elementary or secondary school 10 ☐ Child cares for self 11 ☐ . . . works at home 12 ☐ . . . cares for child at work *SKIP to 1c* 13 ☐ Child not born as of last month — *SKIP to next child or Check Item T5* 14 ☐ . . . did not work last month — *SKIP to Check Item T5*	8012 1 ☐ Child's other parent/stepparent 2 ☐ Child's brother/sister 15+ 3 ☐ Child's brother/sister under 15 4 ☐ Child's grandparent 5 ☐ Other relative of child 6 ☐ Nonrelative of child 7 ☐ Child in day/group care center 8 ☐ Child in nursery/preschool 9 ☐ Child in kindergarten, elementary or secondary school 10 ☐ Child cares for self 11 ☐ . . . works at home 12 ☐ . . . cares for child at work *SKIP to 1c* 13 ☐ Child not born as of last month — *SKIP to next child or Check Item T5*	8014 1 ☐ Child's other parent/stepparent 2 ☐ Child's brother/sister 15+ 3 ☐ Child's brother/sister under 15 4 ☐ Child's grandparent 5 ☐ Other relative of child 6 ☐ Nonrelative of child 7 ☐ Child in day/group care center 8 ☐ Child in nursery/preschool 9 ☐ Child in kindergarten, elementary or secondary school 10 ☐ Child cares for self 11 ☐ . . . works at home 12 ☐ . . . cares for child at work *SKIP to 1c* 13 ☐ Child not born as of last month — *SKIP to Check Item T5*
b. Where was *(Name of child)* **usually cared for under this arrangement?**	8016 1 ☐ Child's home 2 ☐ Other private home 3 ☐ Other place — *Specify* a. _____	8018 1 ☐ Child's home 2 ☐ Other private home 3 ☐ Other place — *Specify* a. _____	8020 1 ☐ Child's home 2 ☐ Other private home 3 ☐ Other place — *Specify* a. _____
c. Was *(Name of child)* **usually cared for this way during all of the hours that . . . worked?**	8022 1 ☐ Yes — *SKIP to next child or Check Item T4* 2 ☐ No	8024 1 ☐ Yes — *SKIP to next child or Check Item T4* 2 ☐ No	8026 1 ☐ Yes — *SKIP to Check Item T4* 2 ☐ No
d. About how many hours per week was *(Name of child)* **usually cared for under this arrangement while . . . was at work?**	8028 ☐☐ Hours	8030 ☐☐ Hours	8032 ☐☐ Hours

FORM SIPP 4500 (7-17-84)

Section 5 — TOPICAL MODULES (Continued)

Part A — CHILD CARE (Continued)

1e. What did *(Name of child)* **do or how was** *(Name of child)* **cared for during most of the other hours that . . . worked?**

Mark the arrangement in which the child spent the second most hours in a typical week.

Mark (X) only one box.

	YOUNGEST	SECOND YOUNGEST	THIRD YOUNGEST
	8034	8036	8038
1	☐ Child's other parent/ stepparent	☐ Child's other parent/ stepparent	☐ Child's other parent/ stepparent
2	☐ Child's brother/ sister 15+	☐ Child's brother/ sister 15+	☐ Child's brother/ sister 15+
3	☐ Child's brother/ sister under 15	☐ Child's brother/ sister under 15	☐ Child's brother/ sister under 15
4	☐ Child's grandparent	☐ Child's grandparent	☐ Child's grandparent
5	☐ Other relative of child	☐ Other relative of child	☐ Other relative of child
6	☐ Nonrelative of child	☐ Nonrelative of child	☐ Nonrelative of child
7	☐ Child in day/group care center	☐ Child in day/group care center	☐ Child in day/group care center
8	☐ Child in nursery/ preschool	☐ Child in nursery/ preschool	☐ Child in nursery/ preschool
9	☐ Child in kindergarten, elementary or secondary school	☐ Child in kindergarten, elementary or secondary school	☐ Child in kindergarten, elementary or secondary school
	SKIP to next child or Check Item T4	*SKIP to next child or Check Item T4*	*SKIP to Check Item T4*
10	☐ Child cares for self	☐ Child cares for self	☐ Child cares for self
11	☐ . . . works at home	☐ . . . works at home	☐ . . . works at home
12	☐ . . . cares for child at work	☐ . . . cares for child at work	☐ . . . cares for child at work

f. Where was *(Name of child)* **usually cared for under this other arrangement?**

	YOUNGEST	SECOND YOUNGEST	THIRD YOUNGEST
	8040	8042	8044
1	☐ Child's home	☐ Child's home	☐ Child's home
2	☐ Other private home	☐ Other private home	☐ Other private home
3	☐ Other place — *Specify* ▶	☐ Other place — *Specify* ▶	☐ Other place — *Specify* ▶

CHECK ITEM T4 Are any of the children cared for by a "Grandparent," "Other relative of child," "Nonrelative of child," "Day/Group Care center," or "Nursery or preschool"? (Codes 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 marked in 1a or 1e)

8046
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T5*

2a. Did . . . (or . . .'s family) usually pay (cash) for any of the child care that . . .'s children received?

Include cost of preschool and nursery school; exclude cost of kindergarten, elementary or secondary school.

8048
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to 2c*

b. In a typical week, how much did . . (or . . .'s family) pay for child care (for all children receiving child care)?

8050
$ _____ 00 Per week

c. (Besides any cash payment) Did . . . pay for any child care through a noncash arrangement such as providing room and board or exchanging child care services?

8052
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

3. During the month of (last month) did . . . (or . . .'s spouse) lose any time from work because the person who usually took care of the child (children) was not available?

8054
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

NOTES

TOPICAL MODULES

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